

Amalgamation - 1932

POET WEDS WHITE NOVELIST AFTER EXPERIMENT

After
Couple Lived in Cot-
tage Studying Each
Other's Behavior.
0/26/32
JOIN ARTISTS'
COLONY IN CAL.

No Color Differences,
says Poet-Mayor.

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, Cal.—Vis-
ions of a new American race devoid
of racial prejudice entertained by
Jean Toomer, noted poet, were ex-
plained here as the writer was wel-
comed on his honeymoon with his
white bride, Margery Latimer, novel-
ist, Saturday.

Toomer, who is a native of Chicago,
was married to the novelist following
their participation in a psychological
experiment into human behavior, con-
ducted at Portage, Wis.

Upon his arrival at the artists' col-
ony here with his bride, Toomer ex-
plained how four men and four wo-
men lived in the same house under
supervision of a married couple. "I
lived in a three-room cottage with
women sleeping in one room and
men in another. At night they
cussed their own psychological be-
havior."

Herbert Heron, poet-mayor of Car-
mel, welcomed the bridal couple to
the colony and led them to the cot-
tage where they will make their
home.

"There is no reason why Mr. and
Mrs. Toomer should not be accepted
into a colony of artists and writers,"
he said, as both are renowned in their
fields of work.

Similar expressions were heard
from other members of the colony.

Perry Newberry, novelist, editor of
the Carmel Pine Cone and former
mayor of Carmel, said:

"I have not found any difference
in the color of brains. Mr. Toomer's
reputation as a literary figure is of
the highest."

Robinson Jeffers, poet, said:
"Mr. Toomer is a man of great

ability. There is no more reason to
comment on his race than on whether
he is a Christian or an infidel."

JEAN TOOMER WEDS WHITE NOVELIST

3-12-32
Grandson of Gov. Pinch-
back of Louisiana Well
Known in Washington

CARMEL, Calif.—Determined
that racial barriers shall never
mar their happiness, Jean Toomer,
Negro poet, essayist and psycholo-
gist, and his white bride, Margery
Latimer, widely-known novelist,
were honeymooning here yesterday
(Thursday).

The couple, it was revealed, were
married as the culmination of a
strange romance that developed
during an experiment in human
behavior that involved eight "sub-
jects" who lived for two months
in a three-room cottage at Portage,
Wis., while their reactions were
studied.

Toomer, nationally known for
his psychological studies in "hu-
man relations," arranged the ex-
periment. Both he and Miss
Latimer, who is 33 and a graduate
of Columbia University, were
among the "subjects."

Toomer said:
"As a result of the experiment,
I am satisfied that it is entirely
possible to eradicate the false ve-
neer of civilization, with its un-
natural inhibitions, its selfishness,
petty meanness, and unnatural be-
havior, under proper conditions."

"Adults can be re-educated to
become as natural as little children,
before civilization stamps out their
true or subconscious instincts. I
am satisfied that an interior life
exists in all of us, a true life which
will come to the surface under
proper conditions."

Toomer is a grandson of ex-Gov-
ernor Pinchback, of Louisiana, and
is well known in Washington.

First Photo Of Writer And White Bride



Marjorie, Va
CARMEL, Calif.—Jean Toomer, poet and psychologist, with his white
bride, the former Margery Latimer, novelist and graduate of Columbia
University, during their honeymoon at Carmel. This is the first photo of
the couple to have been made. Their romance started at Portage, Wis.,
during an experiment in human behavior, in which thirty persons par-
ticipated.

White Wife Of Los Angeles Doctor Says His Medicine "Affected Her Mind"

Los Angeles, May 13—Helen Lee
Worthing, ex-Follies beauty, and wife
of Dr. Eugene C. Nelson, colored ph-
ysician, has filed suit for divorce here
It was learned this week. Apparently
this is the end of the stormy love-
l of the mixed-race marriage which
two years ago created a sensation.

In her bill Mrs. Nelson alleges that
her colored husband gave her medi-
cine which affected her mind. Intim-
ate friends who charge her with wel-
shing on her Negro mate after cer-
tain of her white friends learned he was
not of their own race, state that there
is little truth in such an assertion. They
point out that the former Follies beauty
is merely trying to excuse her

conduct in marrying a man she knew
to be a Negro by her allegations. They
recall that only two years ago she
was wildly jealous of her handsome
mate, swore that she loved him and
would always stick by him. Then she
revealed their marriage to her family
when she found a rich woman, also
while paying marked attention to him.

In this city Dr. Nelson, who looks
like a white man, is well known among
the colored citizenry as the owner
of several night clubs.

YELLOW, WHITE RIGHT-TO-WED FIGHT SHIFTS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Apr. 28—
(ANP)—A state law prohibiting in-
termarriage between white persons
and those of the Mongolian race
will be contested in the higher
courts to prevent the union of Mar-
jorie Rogers, Pasadena musician
and Salvador Roldan, Filipino.

Miss Rogers and the Filipino, de-
nied a license to marry by County
Clerk, L. E. Lampton, obtained an
alternate writ of mandate against
the official.

Under the writ, he was required
to appear before Superior Judge
Walter S. Gates to show why the
license should not be issued.

S. V. O. Pritchard, deputy county
counsel, intervened for Lampton,
filing a notice before Judge Gates
that the issue would be appealed
to higher courts.

This move blocks the superior
court hearing and the action will
be in the nature of a test suit to
have the controversy, which has
arisen a number of times, finally
adjudicated.

Negroes are already barred from
intermarriage with whites, but
have evaded the California laws by cross-
ing the border at Tia Juana, marry-
ing there and returning to the
state.

EX-FOLLIES STAR ASKS DIVORCE FROM DOCTOR Sensational Charges Of Cruelty Aired

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)
—Just before a contemplated suit
for annulment of their marriage
was entered by her husband, Dr.
Eugene C. Nelson, wealthy physi-
cian, Helen Lee Worthing Nelson,
former dancing star of the Ziegfeld
Follies, filed a suit for divorce.

Mrs. Nelson's suit for divorce is
regarded as the climax to a series
of sensational episodes which have
marked the life of the wealthy, fair-
and sporting colored doctor to the
beautiful white dancer. Their mar-
ital life has been on a turbulent
sea, usually visible to the public
through nation-wide reports in the
newspapers. Several times previous-
ly there have been reported es-
trangerments and tongues in this city
have wagged, but the white girl and
her husband have contrived to patch
up their differences.

called the police.
She states that her husband owns
\$100,000 worth of real estate and
has an income of \$2,000 per month
on it. She claims further that Dr. Nel-
son deserted their home recently a-
fter he was refused Malibu beach, leaving her without
food or means of support.

In her suit for divorce, Mrs. Nelson
charges cruelty and alleges that home
into the street while she was on
her husband gave her medicine
which affected her mind and made
her sick. She charges that he fre-

WHITE WIFE OF NEGRO SUES HIM

Former Follies Girl Asks Di

vorice From Rich Physician

5-21-32
Carmel
By United Press

LOS ANGELES, May 11.—The married life of Helen Lee Worthington, former Follies girl, and Dr. Eugene C. Nelson, wealthy Negro physician, was at an end today as Miss Worthington had on file a suit for divorce.

She filed her action just a short time before Dr. Nelson himself filed a separate suit for annulment of their Mexican marriage, on the ground it was invalid.

Dr. Nelson gave her medicine which affected her mind and made her ill. Miss Worthing charged. She also charged he frequently struck her. On one occasion, she said, he forced her out of their home while she was clad only in a negligee, and refused to permit her to re-enter the house until she called police.

Miss Worthing placed the value of community property at \$100,000 and said her husband's income reached \$2000 a month. The final break came last Friday when Dr. Nelson deserted their Malibu Beach home, leaving her without money, food or means of support, she charged.

Dr. Nelson for many years had passed as a member of the Caucasian race. When Miss Worthing married him at Tia Juana, Mex., June 28, 1927, she said she was aware he was a member of the Negro race.

ROMANCE OF RACES IS BARED

3-26-32
Carmel
Carmel, Cal., Mar. 24 —

With all the flourish, pomp and glory that the talented habitues of the exclusive artists' colony of Carmel could display, Jean Toomer, psychologist and essayist, and his white bride, Margery Latimer, were impressively feted here Thursday. Toomer and Miss Latimer, both brilliant writers, were married at Portage, Wisconsin, four months ago, and their many friends

or both races, upon nearing the literature and music. They will not be news, honored them at a colorful reception. re-white, black or yellow—just Americans."

The marriage followed one of Mr. Toomer's psychological experiments, which attracted nation-wide attention. Mrs. Toomer, a graduate of Columbia University and a friend of Zora Gale, believes her marriage "doesn't make any difference to the world."

Mr. Toomer's novel, "Cain," published in 1923, first brought him national note, while the former Miss Latimer is credited with several outstanding novels. "You do not protest against a person's religion," she said. "Why should you judge people by their color? I and hundreds of others have taken my husband for what he is—a brilliant man."

In an interview with newspapermen, Mr. Toomer visioned a new American race without creed or color barriers in the future. Toomer's grandfather was Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchbeck, part-Negro, who was prominent in the "carpet bag" era in Louisiana, serving as governor and congressman. Toomer is listed in "The Negro Anthology" as a writer.

As exponents of a higher and better life—of which there are many—Toomer is listed in "The Negro Anthology" as a writer. Just as Toomer foresees for Mrs. Toomer has published three novels.

There was no racial ostracism here. Poet-Mayor Herbert Heron led the procession to the little cottage where the newlyweds have made their home.

"There is no reason why Mr. and Mrs. Toomer should not be accepted into a colony of artists and writers," the mayor said. "Both are renowned in their fields of work."

He Is Psychologist

Others who gathered to hear Toomer describe the famous Portage (Wis.) psychology experiment which began his romance with the winsome novelist were Orrick Johns, poet; Dr. Eugene C. Nelson, wealthy physician, Charles Robert Aldrich, psychologist, Helen Lee Worthing Nelson, former dancing star of the Ziegfeld Follies, filed a suit for divorce.

Both came here after their marriage four months ago to finish a book based on the experiment—he of sensational episodes which have marked the life of the wealthy, fair and sporting colored doctor to the beautiful white dancer. Their marital life has been on a turbulent sea, usually visible to the public through the usually visible to the public through the middle and affects white shirts open at the collar, was enthusiastic about the experiment and the theories he evolved from it. Several times previously he had been reported at arguments and tongues wagged, but the white girl and her husband have contrived to patch up their differences.

Four men and four women, including a married couple, lived for a time at Portage in a three-room cottage. The women slept in one room, the men in the other. Nights they discussed their own psychological behavior. In her suit for divorce, Mrs. Nelson charges cruelty and alleges that her husband gave her medicine which affected her mind and made her sick. She charges that he frequently struck her and that on one occasion he forced her out of their home into the street while she was clad only in a negligee and refused to permit her to re-enter until she called the police.

In support of his belief that the American melting pot will eventually produce a race without social, religious or racial barriers, Toomer cited what he termed the current breakdown at biological barriers. She states that her husband owns \$100,000 worth of real estate and has an income of \$2,000 per month. A week ago, Friday, she claims Dr. Nelson deserted their home at Malibu beach, leaving her without money, food or means of support.

"Americans probably do not realize it, but there are no racial barriers any more," he said, "because there are so many Americans with strains of Negro, Indian and Oriental blood. As I see America, it is like a great stomach into which are thrown the elements which make up the life blood. From this source is coming a distinct race of people. They will achieve tremendous works of art. lit-

EX-FOLLIES BEAUTY SUES FOR DIVORCE FROM DOCTOR-HUBBY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 19.—

Just before a contemplated suit for annulment of their marriage was entered by her husband, Mrs. Nelson's suit for divorce is regarded as the climax to a series of sensational episodes which have marked the life of the wealthy, fair and sporting colored doctor to the beautiful white dancer. Their marital life has been on a turbulent sea, usually visible to the public through the usually visible to the public through the middle and affects white shirts open at the collar, was enthusiastic about the experiment and the theories he evolved from it. Several times previously he had been reported at arguments and tongues wagged, but the white girl and her husband have contrived to patch up their differences.

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PARENTS CAST OUT WHITE CHILD THAT RESEMBLED NEGRO

Denver, Colo.—(CNS)—A five year old boy was brought here recently and placed in the care of the Children's Society for adoption by a Negro family by Judge Frank E. Day of Lamar, Colorado. Judge Day stated that the boy was the son of Swedish parents, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. The child, however, has distinctly Negroid characteristics, and after keeping it for five years, the parents decided that they could no longer keep it. The husband of the mother of the child, expressed himself as convinced that he was the child's father, but stated that he believed there was Negro blood in his wife coming from some generations back. Why he allowed the child to be taken from him, yet kept his admittedly colored wife, was not explained. Nor was any indication given by Judge Day as to the feelings of the mother in the case. The child will be taken by a Negro family, it was said.

were constantly together. Last week Miss Williams informed him that her mother was ill in Chicago and that she desired to visit her. Justice insisted on her remaining in Denver, but she was equally determined to leave. He finally consented to her returning to her mother's bedside, purchased her ticket and was to have accompanied her to an afternoon train. About three o'clock he called ostensibly to take her to the station. Leaving Mrs. Helen Gay, white, with whom she was stopping, Mrs. Albert Dodick, her daughter and Mrs. Dodick's two small children, the couple went into the back yard, where they conversed in low tones. As Miss Williams turned to enter the house Justice fired four shots at her, the last striking her in the back. She died before medical aid could be summoned. Justice turned the fifth bullet upon himself, the shot passing through his head.

More than \$3,000 in cash was found in Justice's effects. He also had an account in the Englewood bank here. His brother, who accompanied him to Denver, explained that he had suffered from a nervous breakdown in Chicago and that he had come to Denver seeking an improvement in

CHICAGO BUSINESS MAN SHOTS YOUNG WOMAN IN DENVER

Bookkeeper Had Gone West to Be With Him

During Breakdown — Was About to

Return to Own Sick Mother

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 15 (ANP). — Dreading to be parted from Miss Ella Williams, 28, an attractive young woman, Adam M. Justice, white, head of an advertising company in Chicago bearing his name, killed Miss Williams and then slew himself Saturday in the yard of the home where Miss Williams was stopping at 3955 South Broadway. Miss Williams was the sister of Sammie Williams, well-known Chicago organist. Justice, who came to Denver two months ago with his brother to rest by his brother he had insisted on after a breakdown of his health, sent for Miss Williams a month ago. He lived at the South Broadway address in Chicago reported that the advertising office which Justice formerly occupied at 440 S. Dearborn street was closed and his telephone disconnected. Attaches of the building in his employ for the past ten years, said that Miss Williams had worked for the beautiful woman and they

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RACE MINGLING FORBIDDEN BY U.S. ATTORNEY

Colored Patrons Kept
Out of Club Prudhom
in Masonic Temple.

ROVER ACCUSED
OF PREJUDICE

Censorship of the "Con-
stant Sinner" Cited.

WHITE NIGHT CLUB
OWNERS SUSPECTED

Ofays Hard Hit when Inter-
race Cabaret Stole their
Patronage.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"Black and tan" night club operators are faced with the undesirable alternative of limiting their businesses to patronage of white patrons only or closing down, following a position taken by U.S. Attorney Leo. A. Rover, white, at a conference at his office, Tuesday.

Mr. Rover told representatives of the club operators and the landlords of the buildings in which the clubs are housed, that he would not permit "black and tan" night clubs to operate in the District of Columbia.

There is no law here against the mixing of races, but the U.S. attorney could use the provisions of the Volstead Act, or the Shepard Act, which applies only to the District of Columbia and padlock any night club for the serving of ginger ale and cracked ice only known as "set up," which has been held to be a violation of the prohibition law.

The management of Club Prudhom, located in the Masonic Temple Building, at 10th and U Streets, has not definitely decided upon a policy, but no colored patrons were admitted Tuesday night under the pretext that the entire place had been reserved. There was, however, a tentative agreement that the place would be run strictly for white patrons only.

The management of Club Prudhom stated that, "a conference with officials of the District of Columbia had made advisable the catering to a single racial group. The patronage of Club Prudhom has turned out to be more than 95 per cent white and this has forced the policy, immediately to be inaugurated, of 100 per cent white patrons.

"There is also to be a minimum charge of \$2.50 to each member which will entitle the member to the special club dinner to be arranged as feature entertainment for respective nights."

Crystal Caverns

The Crystal Caverns at 11th and U Streets nw., which was to have its opening on New Year's Eve night, has not decided upon a policy. The management take the position that in as much as it has not opened, it certainly can not be charged with any law violation and until there is some evidence that the law is being violated on its premises, the U.S. attorney has no right to interfere in the conduct of its business.

Mr. Rover, however, wants to see a representative of the Crystal Caverns to make clear his position that he will not permit a "black and tan" night club to be operated in the District of Columbia.

Those who participated in the conference with U.S. Attorney Rover were Major-General Pelham D. Glassford, chief of police; Deputy Prohibition Administrator Blandford; Frank D. McKinney, grand master of the Masonic lodge; John T. Risher, president of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company; and George C. Hayes, attorney.

A report of the attitude of Mr. Rover spread quickly over U Street, Tuesday night. Indignation was generally expressed by colored persons who are interested in civic affairs. It was pointed out that this is the second time recently that racial prejudice has been shown by the office of the U.S. attorney here, with respect to amusement.

When Mae West was at the Belasco Theatre in her play "The Constant Sinner," Mr. Rover's office insisted upon a revision of the text of the play to such an extent that the show was discontinued after two performances. Assistant U.S. Attorney Keogh, who was assigned by Mr. Rover to review the show, took more exception to the inter-racial features of the play, the mixed cast and miscegenation than he did to its obscenity.

It was reported that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will make an issue of the attitude that Mr. Rover has taken with reference to "black and tan" night clubs.

There is a report current that objection to the operation of the "black and tan" clubs came from operators of white night clubs which have been

losing business since the opening of the "black and tan" places.

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DEAF DAUGHTER OF CUNARD CO. REBUKES FRIENDS

Issues New Year's Pamphlet on Defense of Colored Boy Friend.

SOCIETY SHOCKED

Young Woman Now Writing Book in Paris.

PARIS.—A pamphlet, written by Nancy Cunard, heiress to the fortune of the late Lord Cunard, founder of the Cunard Line, titled, "Black Man and White Ladyhood," has shocked English and Parisian society.

The article which is taken as a slap at her mother and other persons high in English society including Margot Asquith, Sir Thomas Beauchman and others, was written in retaliation for their snubbery of her colored lover, Henry Crowder, an orchestra leader and composer, formerly of Washington, District of Columbia.

The young woman met Crowder when he was a band leader in the Montmartre section and he accompanied her to London.

Insulted
Nancy tells how Margot Asquith, English social leader, one day last year when the colored musician visited London, broke into her crowded drawing room exclaiming, "Hello, Maud, what is it now—drink, drugs or niggers?"

She still further tells how her mother cut her allowance in half and notified her that she was disinherited.

The names of Sir Thomas Beauchman, leading English orchestra conductor, and George Moore, English dignitary, were also brought into contempt by Nancy, who criticized them for prejudicial attacks.

Sir Thomas is reported to have said that Miss Cunard should be tarred and feathered and in a personal letter advised that Crowder be "kept out of England."

Publishes Book

The young noblewoman maintained a publishing house in Paris, during which time she published a book entitled, "Color," dedicated to Crowder, and to which leading contemporary writers, both white and colored, contributed. It is rumored that both Miss Cunard and Crowder are at present in the United States and that there

has been a period of partial estrangement.

This, however, is doubtful. A communication from Miss Cunard was received by Ralph Matthews, theatrical editor of THE AFRO-AMERICAN, last week which showed her to be in Paris as late as December 20th.

Miss Cunard stated that she was a regular reader of THE AFRO and that she is enjoying every moment of her work on her new book. At her request THE AFRO writer is contributing an article on the theatre to be included in her book.

CARNIVAL IN MARTINIQUE

In the yard there were two fowls tied together by eighteen inches of string. Very early in the morning, before the stars had quite faded out of the sky, Jeannette carried them across the street and tethered them under a sand-box tree on the savannah. Twice a day she took food and water to them, and in the evening she brought them back to the yard. Jeannette loved the fowls better than she loved anybody else at the Pension.

Her next duty was to make Madame's coffee and take it up to her room. Madame was not a pretty sight in bed. Asleep the Chinese blood in her triumphed over the negress. Clean of paint her skin was yellow and her nostrils gaped hideously. Always she woke with a snarl, and her clacking tongue began to scold automatically. Her wit and her smile were reserved for the dining-room. Then Jeannette had to prepare the boarders' breakfasts, but to-day was Sunday, the last Sunday before Lent, and she knew that nobody would wake until late. She would have time to finish cleaning the shoes before anybody opened their door and bel- lowed: "Jeannette! Café! A toute vitesse!"

There were a great many shoes. First of all Madame's, incredibly tiny and high-heeled. No wonder, thought Jeannette, that she never goes out into the street. Then there were the large white shoes of the purser of the St. Raphael, shoes that vanished for three weeks at a time when the St. Raphael went south to St. Lucia and Trinidad and Cayenne. The Pension was quieter and sadder when the St. Raphael was not in port. And there were the neat black shoes of the purser of the Antilles, shoes that went north to St. Bartolmey, where the cattle are slung on board in chains, and to Porto Rico and San Domingo. She thought as she cleaned them how far they travelled, these shoes, while she stayed always on the staircase, gazing out of the open window across red-tiled roofs at the palm trees raising their royal heads into the sky. There was no escape, save in dreams, for Jeannette, the half-caste servant girl. In dreams she wandered through the mazes

of her ancestry; in dreams she found herself in the African jungle or at the gav Court of France.

Never had the boarders been so slow over their lunch. They wasted time drinking their "petits ponches," they wasted time fooling with Madame. The spirit of carnival was abroad, and they had found paper caps in a drawer of the ice-chest. It was late before the washing-up was done and the beds made and she was free. Then she took off her white cotton frock and put on the old red silk gown that had been her mother's, a traditional costume of their race, with lace and muslin petticoat and a turbaned handkerchief to wear about her head. She looked prettier in her working frock; the old-fashioned dress added years to her age, but she was enchanted with herself and curtsied to her reflection in the glass. Other girls dressed up as men for carnival ran about the streets in shirts and silk pants, or in pyjamas, but Jeannette would be dignified as became her mother's frock, and Jules would be pleased with her and see that she was different. Jules worked in the Ford garage next door. Sometimes, when she was feeding the fowls on the savannah, she would see him standing outside the shop and think how handsome he looked in blue overalls and cloth cap, with a cigarette behind his ear.

She slipped out of the Pension and made her way into the main street. Never was street so crowded. Men, women, and children, some disguised, some merely sight-seeing, walked up and down and backwards and forwards, screaming, gaping, laughing in the sunshine. Here were the stalls of the vendors of sweetmeats, of biscuits and wafers, of doughnuts and fruit. Old women made fritters on the curb, dipping a paste of breadfruit into a white, creamy mixture and frying it over coals. There was a tightrope dancer, and a man dressed as a skeleton carrying a scythe, who played out a grim pantomime every few minutes. There were men who had bound cows' horns upon their foreheads and wore women's corsets outside their clothes. For a long time Jeannette stood watching a wheel of fortune, and at last ventured a franc herself, winning a china cup. It was sweetly pretty and she loved it, but there was nowhere to put it, and when she saw Jules she forgot that she was carrying it and so it broke. He was not wearing dungarees now but a beautifully cut white suit and a solar topee, under which his black face shone like the purser's boots. And on each arm there hung a girl, a girl wearing one of those pink wire masks with hideously vacant expression that were on sale in every shop; their necks and heads were wrapped in towels and their arms cased in gloves, so that none

could see their skins or guess their colour. They were dressed in men's pyjamas, vulgar flaming garments that hung upon them in folds. Jeannette pressed towards them, and Jules smiled, but there was no invitation in his smile, and when Jeannette would have spoken the two masks dragged him away, shrieking with laughter and gibing, in the shrill falsetto they used to disguise their real voices, at her old-fashioned clothes. Jeannette walked on as though in a nightmare. She held her head high and her little red figure was dignity incarnate, but she saw and heard nothing more of the noisy crowd about her.

On the stairs of the Pension she met the happy purser, and he said: "Que tu es gentille comme ça," and he took her by the shoulders and turned her round to look at her dress, but she twitched herself free and ran away. The boarders were Madame's preserves. Woe to Jeannette if she trespassed! She tore off her silk frock and her turbaned handkerchief, and flinging herself down by the window she rested her head on the sill and wept. And when she had done crying and lifted up her head to look across the savannah the sun was sinking and touching with a pink wand the burned-up grass, the grey walls of the fort, and the white statue of Josephine standing in its circle of palm trees. Had she been dignified, Jeannette wondered, that Martiniquan girl who had become an empress and who now, immortalised in stone with a coronet upon her head, stood forever gazing across the bay at the little town where she was born? How had she done it? Had she tried to be sweet and gentle and have nice manners, or had she rushed screaming to grab her man in a pink mask and pyjamas? The light faded and the stars came out, and in the little kiosks where they sell apéritifs barmaids flicked chairs with dusters and put syphons and syrup upon the rickety iron tables. Suddenly from under the sand-box tree came the subdued cry of a rooster, the half-hearted cry of a bird who feels that his world has gone wrong. Jeannette flung on her white working frock and ran down into the street. What did Jules matter, or Josephine, or the spirit of carnival? She had forgotten to bring the fowls back into the yard.

E. NAPIER.

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General.

Where Colored Blood Has Gone.

Caroline Bond Day's new book, "Negro-White Families in the United States," has interesting observations on the breadth of noses and the thickness of lips.

On noses, for example, Mrs. Day reports a study of 346 families, some of them for three generations, shows that nose breadth increases with the amount of Negro blood.

A person with broad nose and thick lips (upper and lower), according to Mrs. Day, is presumed to have a larger percentage of Negro blood than one with a narrow nose and thin lips.

If Mrs. Day is correct and her findings have the backing of her teacher, Dr. Ernest A. Hooten, white, of Harvard University, one of the foremost anthropologists of the country, looking around us for examples of Negro and white blood might prove an interesting experience.

For example, the New York Times rotogravure section, of a recent date, carries the photographs of 13 white debutantes.

Six of these have lips, and five have noses distinctly Negroid.

Compared with chart photos exhibited by Mrs. Day in her book, three of these white debs have at least one-fourth Negro blood, and two of them may have as much as six-sixteenths Negro blood.

Even such blue-blooded Nordics as Princesses Ingrid of Sweden, Maria of Italy, and Caroline of Denmark show the full upper and lower lips of a quadroon.

Mrs. Day's new book is a scientific reminder of a fact apparent, but studiously ignored, namely, that all the colored blood isn't on the side of the color line.

INTER-RACIAL MARRIAGES

Records of our divorce courts offer sufficient evidence of the many unforeseen troubles that toss themselves across the horizon of married couples as they launch out on the sea of matrimony, and it is hard to understand why a sane man or woman will marry under such conditions that will heap needless trouble upon themselves from the very outset of their careers. Such a thought comes to mind in observing the matrimonial wrecks following the inter-racial marriages that have been staged recently, and more especially the marriage of a wealthy and apparently successful Negro physician to a white woman in the state of California. The young doctor comes from one of the best families of the state of South Carolina. His preparation was of the best along the line of his profession. The opportunity was his, very likely to make a selection of a wife from a large group of accomplished and charming young women of his own race, yet he wooed and wed the white woman who later turned out to be a notorious dope fiend and there seems to be no end to the worry that he is encountering as he seeks to rid himself of

the white wife. The latest phase of the situation shows that the California courts committed the wife to an insane asylum with the order that the husband should pay a large sum for her support and care. With an apparent view of escaping the alimony payments, the doctor has been given the privilege of taking his wife back home and is said to have expressed the hope of curing her of her ailment. One can hardly imagine a greater torment than having a woman of this type about and it is likely that the Court took such into consideration as they sent the woman back to her husband.

The contention is advanced that persons should marry according to their own desires and wishes. The conditions and customs surrounding the two races do not serve to contribute to happiness and contentment, regardless as to what section one lives in. In view of such it does seem that men of women who contemplate marrying, would solve that particular problem that contributes so much to marital rifts, long before they decide to enter thereupon.

PERSONS WITH
50 P.C. NEGRO
BLOOD 'PASS'

New Harvard Treatise
Gives Study of 346
Negro-White Groups.

MANY OF THEM
ARE WELL MIXED

DuBois Is Only Five-
Eighths Negro.

How much Negro and white blood is in some of the most prominent American families is set forth by Caroline Bond Day, who in recent years, has studied the history of 346 families.

Her conclusions were published last month by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, under the title, "A Study of Some Negro-White Families in the United States."

The 126 page book is illustrated by photographs of two, three and four generations of some of the families studied. It contains a number of anthropometric tables and

has a foreword by Ernest A. Hooten, white, one of the foremost anthropologists in the country.

10 Per Cent Have "Passers"

Of the 346 families studied, Miss Bond found 35 of them (nearly 10 per cent) included one or more individuals who had completely lost their racial identity. Most of these are married to white people.

Twenty more families, she said, contained individuals who, for the sake of lucrative employment, or some other advantage, periodically passed for white.

Of the 35 persons who went over into the white race she said 16 had one quarter Negro blood, 15 had three-eighths Negro blood, and 4 of them had one-half Negro and one-half white blood.

Answering the question, "Should the Negro be absorbed into the population of the United States?" Miss Bond declared this has been going on for 15 years.

One of the difficulties in collecting material, she said, was the fear of exposing those members of a colored family who had gone over on the other side.

Mixtures

How the so-called Negro race is composed of persons having varied proportions of Negro, white, and Indian blood, is shown from the following:

Westmoreland

The blood proportions of Edgar Westmoreland, Armstrong High School teacher in Washington, are set down as three-eighths Negro, one-eighth Indian and four-eighths white. Mrs. Westmoreland's proportions are, one-half Negro, one-half white.

Alice McNeil

Mrs. Alice Wheeler McNeil, member of the Washington Board of Education, and her sister, Mrs. Laura Wheeler Waring are set down as four-eighths Negro, one-eighth Indian and three-eighths white.

John W. Davis

John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, three-fourths Negro blood, one-fourth white.

DuBois

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, five-eighths Negro, three-eighths white. Mrs. DuBois, seven-sixteenths Negro, nine-sixteenths white. Their daughter, Yolande DuBois Williams, seventeen thirty-seconds Negro and fifteen thirty-seconds white.

Frye

Dr. Clifford Frye, of Washington, is pictured as one-half Negro and one-half white; Mrs. Frye being three-eighths Negro and five-eighths white.

Evans

Lillian Evans ("Evanti"), the opera singer, formerly of Washington,

is listed as seven-sixteenths Negro and nine-sixteenths white. Her brother, Joseph Evans, is likewise listed; their father, the late Bruce Evans as three-eighths Negro and five-eighths white; their mother as one-half Negro and one-half white.

Logan-Hunt

Henry A. Hunt, president of Fort Valley (Ga.) School, is set down as one-eighth Negro, one-eighth Indian and six-eighths white. His father was Judge Sayr, whit, and his mother, Marion Hunt, was one-fourth white, one-fourth Negro and one-half Indian.

The second generation of this family included Adele Hunt, who married Warren Logan, ex-treasurer of Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, of New York, the third generation, is determined as being three-sixteenths Negro blood, one-sixteenth Indian, and twelve-sixteenths white blood.

Shaw-Harrel

Charles Shaw, former Chicago Victory Life Insurance officer, is referred to a thirteen thirty-seconds Negro-Indian, and nineteen thirty-seconds white. His uncle, Kemper Harrel, the Atlanta violinist, three-fourths Negro and one-fourth white. Three generations Mr. Shaw's ancestors are listed with their photographs as one-fourth Negro and three-fourths white.

Not Inferior

There is nothing inferior about the offspring of Negro and white parents, and "no reversion to the Negro type in the offspring of mixed parents which would support the traditional notion of seemingly white couples producing Negro infants."

Among the early ancestors of the families studied, Mrs. Day recorded 243 unions between Negroes and white persons, and 230 of these were between white men and Negro women. All but three of these took place before the Civil War. All but 18 of these white men raised both a colored and a white family.

In 13 cases the women were white and men Negro.

Conclusions in Skin Color

Very dark skins are found only in pure Negroes, according to the study. The lighter the skin, the more white blood usually, and the sooner the teeth fall out.

Women with the same proportion of white blood are lighter than men (due probably to outside exposure). A person with only one-half Negro blood may have a pinkish-white skin. Persons differing in blood proportions to the extent of five-eighths may have the same skin color.

Hair texture is regarded as a clear index to the amount of Negro or white blood. Straight and wavy hair are rarely found in persons with less than one-half white blood. Frizzled hair is absent in persons with more than one-half white blood. Men have a higher proportion of coarse hair than women.

Noses and lips get thinner as the amount of white blood increases, and eyebrows get thicker.

The more white blood, the bigger the ears and the more the chin

sticks out.

The more colored blood, the longer the arms and the taller a person is when he sits down.

Full Bloods

According to the study, Negroes who are of unmixed blood, are just as capable of achievement along all lines as those who are mixed. If light skinned people seem to get ahead faster, it is entirely due to some early economic or cultural advantages accruing to the progeny of white fathers or mothers. Because of these very circumstances and in addition to these, it has always been easier in most parts of the country for a light colored person to obtain employment and to get along in various ways with more ease than his darker brother. This holds true frequently in even the most humble positions.

Notwithstanding handicaps and our position, some of the most prominent figures in the Negro world today, are men and women with little or no white blood. The second wealthiest man in this study has no suggestion of any, except Negro blood; one of the most enterprising women and one of the most brilliant men, are also proud of the fact that they have only Negro blood.

Who Mrs. Day Is

In a foreword, Professor Hooten says that Miss Bond is a graduate of Atlanta University, became a Y.W.C.A. secretary, taught in Texas, and eventually became an instructor at Atlanta University. She is the wife of Aaron Day. Fellowships from Harvard and Radcliffe enabled her to spend 1927 and 1929 in graduate work at Harvard, where she completed under Professor Hooten, 346 genealogical charts, illustrated with photographs and documented with measurements, half samples and family histories

malgamation - 1932

San Francisco, Calif.
NEWS

JAN 6 1932

Race Prejudice

THE attempt to make a scandal of reports that a self-slain army officer had one-eighth Negro blood reveals again the strength of race prejudice among us.

Here was a man who had won his rank as lieutenant in the army by long service as an enlisted man and by courage in action during the Great War. He had won also the friendship of his brother officers and had been fully accepted by them.

Yet the rumor, denied by his mother, that he had as much as one-eighth Negro blood in his veins is played up by some newspapers as more scandalous than the sensational facts of his suicide.

France has honored men like Alexander Dumas, who frankly admitted a generous strain of African blood, and the people of that republic have never been able to understand American prejudice against color. It is a common sight in Paris to see French girls walking with black students.

Honor for men of the Negro race is freely given in America so long as they do not attempt to cross the color line in marriage. No concert singers are more idolized by their audiences than Roland Hayes and Paul Robeson.

Whether our prejudice has any sound biological basis in an instinct to keep the races from mixing or is entirely the result of prejudice arising from the social and economic division of races in the south is a question that only time can answer. Eminent Negroes themselves are divided on the question of whether assimilation through intermarriage is desirable. Yet we are told that such assimilation is constantly taking place.

It is interesting to recall the argument made in a recent court test by the late Sydney Van Wyck, who maintained that it was no libel to call a man a Negro in this country dedicated to the principle that all men are born free and equal.

DEMOCRAT
WOODLAND, CALIF.

MAR 18 1932

White Domination

Domination by the white man does not always mean extermination of the colored races, according to Prof. S. J. Holmes of the University of California.

The white man almost invariably starts out by being a detriment to the people whose lands he invades, the professor told a meeting of the naturalists, but in the end, often through his desire to obtain the greatest benefit from the contact, or to help the natives, brings a racial awakening of the exploited people.

His diseases and his ruthless exploitation of labor, his alcoholism and vices, have been potent factors in reducing native populations. But if the invaded race withstands the first shock, intermixture, introduction of modern health standards and development of the resources of the country have frequently led to increase of the native population.

In Africa the bad effect of white invasion still predominates, but in India the British rule has led to a rapid growth of the native population. In Java the population has increased ten-fold since 1800 under Dutch administration. The Filipinos have doubled in population since the United States took control of the islands.

Negroes brought to America as slaves multiplied at a rapid rate. After emancipation they died off rapidly and their birth rate decreased, but the latest census shows that the rate of increase is now more rapid.

A note of warning accompanied the address, when Prof. Holmes said:

"We have done much toward helping the meek to inherit the earth, but when they have come into a larger share of their patrimony they may may not always be so meek."

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

MAR 13 1932

NEGRO POPULATION GAINS

While the white race showed a slight decrease in its population gain during the past ten years, as compared with the preceding decade, the Negro population of the country veered sharply upward—quite in contrast with its record of steady decline in gain for several decades prior to 1920. This is pointed out by Prof. S. J. Holmes in a recent issue of the magazine, Science, as evidence

ing the remarkable change for the better which higher living standards, later-life marriages and the colored race has been experiencing in its more women at work, all have entered importantly into the diminished growth of the white race in

We are told that the Negro population virtually doubled in the ten-year period of 1920-1930,

whereas the increase rate of 6.5 per cent, recorded for 1910-1920, was only about half the figure

shown for 1900-10, and that during the thirty-year period prior to the last decade the race had been growing at a rapidly diminishing rate—declining from 18 per cent between 1890 and 1900 to 11.2 per cent in 1900-1910, and as we have seen, to 6.5 per cent in 1910-1920.

It is pointed out that this greatly improved showing for the Negroes in the last decade is all the more remarkable, considering the fact that it occurred "in the face of a great Negro migration from the fields of the South to the cities of the North." Such a transplanting had involved heavy mortality tolls in the past. As Prof. Holmes expressed it, the black armies pouring into the North were in fact marching to their own destruction. But now the trend is distinctly more favorable for the Negro.

This higher rate of increase, shown in 1920-1930, represents a very encouraging sign for the colored population, an upward trend which is not only very creditable in itself but indicative of greater things for the race in the future. The Southern Negroes who have come North in such large numbers in recent years, have of course sought to profit by the industrial opportunities and the improved advantages in education and social and living conditions.

Negro housing, according to investigators in this field, still presents a real problem, trailing far behind the conditions among the white people of the same general plane in the economic structure. But the accommodations afforded today are greatly improved over the Negro housing of the past, and with greater earning power in the heads of households and fairer treatment from society at large, the colored race has occasion to take real satisfaction in the situation.

It is of interest to recall in this connection that the last census figures showed that Negro population in Illinois had made an 80 per cent gain in the last ten years.

It is also pertinent to observe that in this period the white growth rate in the United States showed a slight decrease—dropping from 16 per cent to 14.8 per cent. It has been suggested that this decline in gain may be accounted for by the falling birth rate and the restriction of immigration, although history shows that during the times when people were coming into the country in largest numbers the population did not reflect the increase that was naturally to have been expected. Undoubtedly such factors as birth control,

the past decade.
Thursday, November 17, 1932
NEGROES GROWING LIGHTER

Negroes in America are becoming lighter in color, as a race, but a considerable range in duskiness of skin will always be found among them, says Science News Letter, a Science Service publication (Washington).

This conclusion, we are told, results from a study of assortative mating for color among Negroes made by Dr. Irene Barnes Taeuber of Mount Holyoke College, and presented before the Third International Congress of Eugenics. We read:

Little new white blood is now entering the Negro racial mixture in America, Dr. Taeuber stated. Nevertheless the race as a whole is growing lighter, due to crossings with the lighter-colored stock already in existence. The unmixed Negroes are a dwindling group; their percentage among parents at present is 29, as against only 14 per cent of pureblooded Negroes among the offspring.

"The American Negro population of the future will probably be more homogeneous as to ancestry," said Dr. Taeuber: "there will be a smaller percentage of unmixed Negroes, a larger percentage with half or more Negro ancestry, and a smaller percentage who pass as Negroes, but have more white than Negro ancestry. The segregation process operative in the inheritance of pigmentation will prevent the development of population of one uniform hue."

Again LOVE CRASHES



Photo of the noted poet and psychologist and author of "Cane," Gene Toomer with his white bride. It was taken in California, where they spent their honeymoon. Toomer met his wife while conducting an experiment in human behavior at Portage, Wisconsin.

The Color Line!

economic status of life, where white men and black women and vice versa are thrown together by virtue of circumstances. The thing that tends to prove the perfect lack of logic in America's silly bugaboo is that these affinities are even more prevalent in the upper strata of society and mostly among the intelligentsia, proving that art and love have no color conscience.

Every case of recent months has been of a similar nature. Just this week, the courts of New York upheld the contentions of Mrs. Ada King, who is suing the estate of her late millionaire husband, Clarence King, of New York, for a trust fund that he left for her.

The romance of Helen Lee Worthy, white, late Ziegfeld Follies beauty, and Dr. Eugene Nelson, prominent Los Angeles physician, was front page copy in the dailies of the nation for several years and their domestic life was only left alone when the wife hied herself off to New York after being harassed to desperation by ofay snobs.

Defied Friends

Phil Edwards, international distance champion, one-time member of the famous New York University track team, planned to go to Oxford University after wedding Margaret Oedleshoff, the daughter of a former German government official, in New York.

The girl, who is an accomplished musician, a graduate of the Belgian Academy of Music, defied her parents and friends to marry her dark lover, and they are reported very happy together.

True Romance

Philadelphia, which, in recent years has grown more discriminatory since the influx of laborers from the South, was surprised when Miss Mathilde Yockel, white, a 33-year-old school teacher, was married to Alfred O. Hodge, also a school teacher of New York.

The young couple declared that their marriage was the outgrowth of a real love romance. The groom was a graduate of Howard University.

\$16,000 Romance

The marriage of Dolores Ford, heiress to the Cincinnati pop-bottle millions, to Eugene Newton, a Harlem cabaret dancer, also caused an international stir.

So aggravated were the parents of the girl over the marriage that the father is said to have peeled \$16,000 off his \$50,000,000 bankroll and paid Newton to give his daughter a divorce.

Domestic Mix-up

The strange loves of another rich couple were aired in the courts at Newark, N.J., not long ago when Dr. Harold U. Connerty, white physician, accused his wife of loving their colored chauffeur while the wife in turn said that the doctor loved their colored maid.

Newspaper files are stuffed to bulging with such cases which prove conclusively that, regardless of how hard America tries to keep the bulwarks of race prejudice up, love is constantly wearing holes in the wall and romance flows through.



NANCY CUNARD, who lambasted the British aristocracy because they snubbed Henry Crowder, her pianist lover.



GEORGE S. SCHUYLER,

noted writer and author, whose white wife was a native of Texas. Their union is ideal, as both are of a literary turn. They have one child.

Eddie Burke, American dancer, with his white partner, Mlle. Harlina Dorsha von, of Austria, who wanted to follow him to America, but it wouldn't work here.

Marriage of Poet Proves Again that Art and Love are Blind

By RALPH MATTHEWS

Love knows no color line. This is as true today as it was when Shakespeare penned his plays and sonnets when Elizabeth was Queen. For in those days, the playwright wrote:

From women's eyes this doctrine I derive: They are the ground, the books, the academies, from whence doth spring the true promethean fire. A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. A lover's ear will hear the lowest sound. Love's feeling is more soft and sensible than are the tender horns of cockled snail. Subtle as sphinx, as sweet and musical as bright Apollo's lute string with his hair. And when love speaks, the voice of all the gods makes heaven drowsy

Never durst poet touch a pen to write until his ink were tempered with love's sighs. O! then his lines would ravish sav-

And plant in tyrants mild hu-

And that is just what Gene Toomer has done. In a nation steeped in race hatred, he has crossed the line and in the eyes of his fair bride is that light that pierces deeper than the skin and sees in her poet husband not a Negro, but a man.

Interracial unions have grown by leaps and bounds in recent years and contrary to the old belief, these unions do not spring in the lower

Amalgamation - 1932

INTER-RACIAL MARRIAGE

"A Tide We Cannot Stem"

(From our London Staff.)

The welfare of native races in various parts of the Empire and the fortunes of the children of inter-racial marriages were discussed last week by the conference of the British Commonwealth League. Some of the speeches were of great interest, and the delegates were especially pleased with the introductory address on racial inter-mixture from Miss R. M. Fleming, of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

"We need a Canute to remind us," said Miss Fleming "that we cannot stem the tide of racial intermixture. Countless millions in our modern world are the offspring of racial intermixture between most diverse types. South America, Jamaica, the Malay Peninsula, Oceania, the plains of Russia, and the United States show the effects of large-scale intermixture, as does every seaport in the world. An unfortunate aspect of present racial controversies is that they tend to lay emphasis on skin colour as a criterion of racial character, though no one, so far as I know, has ever attempted to prove that the skin is the seat of the intellect or the moral character, or of that elusive enigma the soul."

If logic held the day our outlook on intermixture between white and negro in the United States of America would be very different. The white man there thought it no wrong to give his children a negro mother and a lower status than he gave his children by a white mother, and society did not ostracise the man, though for racial and other reasons it ostracised the white woman who gave her children a negro father.

Miss Fleming, who has interested herself in the welfare of Anglo-Negro and Anglo-Chinese children in British seaports, spoke of their special problem. The men were frequently detribalised natives who had lost an old civilisation and a system of education that fitted them for African life, while the mothers were too frequently the social failures of our great cities. The children of such parents were ostracised, and thus to poor inheritance and bad physical environment was added a cruel social environment. The effects of racial intermixture of this type could not be good, yet it was often the only side of intermixture between negro and white with which we were acquainted, and it tended to strengthen prejudice.

As in similar intermixtures in South Africa, these children generally had a definitely bad inheritance from the white side, but all their failings were attributed to racial intermixture. Some of these children triumphed over their handicaps

and became good citizens, but in most cases the hereditary, social, and economic handicaps were too heavy. Where mixed racial groups became large enough to have a community spirit of their own, a solidarity and a sufficiently wide social background to allow personality to expand, as among the Eurasians of Honolulu, children of mixed marriages found their origin no disadvantage. Each race brought something of value, and the sorting out of hereditary genes in new combinations opened possibilities of varied new capacities.

The tag was often thoughtlessly repeated that children of mixed marriages inherited the worst of both sides of their ancestry; that was an obvious biological impossibility. "Nothing in anthropology or biology indicates that racial intermixture is bad for the human species," she declared. "Why then is it so much feared by some races that it is punished by social ostracism? The answer was complex, but one biological factor entered into the question—the fact that in the offsprings of parents with dark skins and white skins the white tended to disappear unless reinforced by further white admixture."

Fear of what one author called "the rising tide of colour" might enter into the question so far as people understood the laws of dominance in heredity. But the immediate and most powerful causes of the objections made to young people marrying outside their own racial groups were usually social and personal. The increased sources of discord when each partner might be ignorant of the other's traditions and taboos, and the possibility of social ostracism on one side or another.

Finally, Miss Fleming pointed out that for various reasons the girls of mixed colour marriages were likely to suffer more than the boys both socially and economically. Women here had a chance of doing something that no legislation could achieve. They have great influence in social matters, and it is in their hands that the social taboo becomes so peculiarly cruel a weapon. If they set their faces firmly against any taboo based on appearances alone, doors would be open to many who now stand outside closed doors with bitterness in their hearts.

"Our part is to try to put ourselves into the attitude of mind which prepares us to appreciate the personality and traditions of those we meet, to bring towards the solving of racial problems a spirit of wide understanding that recognises not only the cruelty and insularity of refusing friendship to people of different race, but also the infinite possibility of loss of knowledge of the spiritual gifts that will result to humanity when all its diverse qualities are appreciated without any attempt to label them as better or worse."

WELLSTON, O
SENTINEL

AUG 3 - 1932

THERE IS NO ONE TO BLAME EXCEPT OURSELVES FOR THE STARTLING POSITION THAT NEGROES ARE NOW TAKING IN OUR CIVILIZATION

Maybe you haven't noticed, but just at present there is a lot of talk in the argumentative magazines concerning the growing equality of the Negro. You are probably showing extremely good taste by not reading these magazines—if you don't—as they are often "rather much so."

But this Negro question is reaching proportions that cannot be ignored. Did you know that some of the leading social and literary leaders in the eastern cities are even marrying "niggers?"

Maybe you don't believe that. However, it's true. Some Negro becomes sensational through writing some extra-good poems, or is a marked hit as a musician, and then he clinches his success by having the two minutes of fateful words said in front of a minister or justice of the peace, with a white woman opposite.

Back in the 1860's, Negroes were considered just what they are—a savage tribe that had not imbibed enough civilization to be able to choose the right fork for the salad. But since that time, their standard, at least in the north, has changed, slowly but surely. They have become the equal, almost, of their former owners.

Horrified reformers honestly believed, before the Civil war, that the Negro was mistreated by the southern masters. The Negro didn't know anything about it, didn't think of it, and didn't even care. But the reformers were determined that the Negro be forced to budget his own living expenses and map out his own plan of labor.

This is the result . . . We have, today, a nation that is not quite positive of its parentage. Families do not know whether or not they are honest-born Americans or the product of some kinky-haired African.

For instance, a girl enrolled at Ohio University, Athens about five years ago, for the summer term. At that time, the summer term was not so interesting, socially, but this girl "go on." In other words, she was invited by the better class of students to accompany them on their picnics, and to go with them to the dances in the Men's Union.

She had a lovely time. She was an attractive girl, brunette, but not too much so, and with the vitality that is considered the birthright of every brunette.

At last her friends happened to discover her. She was of Negro parentage from one of the mining villages of southeastern Ohio. She didn't try another term at the university, but instead, took up the more lucrative but less intellectual business of bootlegging. The last known of her, she was driving her own expensive car between Zanesville and towns southern, carrying cargoes of moonshine.

She almost became a fixture among the crowd of whites with which she associated during her college days. Superficially, it was rather pitiful that she did not succeed. Of course, she was not to blame for the family in which she was born. But—she was a Negro.

Other cases might be mentioned . . . The town, not far from here, where almost every family has a bit of Negro blood due to a clever Negro family that moved in during the 90's . . . The family, also not far from here, that controls a county, but in which the children are still made conscious of a crazy alliance

A PERTINENT QUESTION
The Press has been giving front page publicity to one solution. Is there any? The Negro was declared on a level of millions, who displeased his blue-blooded relatives by con-equality with the white person, so could any legislation restrain sorting with this allegedly colored woman. The lady indig- this intermixture, and this growing domination? But there is nally denies the imputation of Negro blood. It seems, it one consolation—until the Negro blood has been thoroughly thin- is a crime for a white person to be impregnated with this- zed with the blood of the white races, no nation-wide domina- tion can be feared. The Negro, praise be, learned so well and so soon, that the white person is his superior.
Or is he? After the Civil war, one political party tried to go to great lengths to advertise the fact. But why is it a engineer the repeal of the emancipation amendment, and failed disgrace for a white to be accused of having Negro blood, and Their failure is now being interpreted in a civilization that con- an honor for a Negro to be white? ains a surprising number of—mongrels.

Amalgamation - 1932

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The tag was often thoughtlessly repeated that children of mixed marriages inherited the worst of both sides of their ancestry; that was an obvious biological impossibility. "Nothing in anthropology or biology indicates that racial intermixture is bad for the human species," she declared. "Why then is it so much feared by some races that it is punished by social ostracism? The answer was complex, but one biological factor entered into the question—the fact that in the offsprings of parents with dark skins and white skins the white tended to disappear unless reinforced by further white admixture."

Fear of what one author called "the rising tide of colour" might enter into the question so far as people understood the laws of dominance in heredity. But the immediate and most powerful causes of the objections made to young people marrying outside their own racial groups were usually social and personal. The increased sources of discord when each partner might be ignorant of the other's traditions and taboos, and the possibility of social ostracism on one side or another.

Finally, Miss Fleming pointed out that for various reasons the girls of mixed colour marriages were likely to suffer more than the boys both socially and economically. Women here had a chance of doing something that no legislation could achieve. "They have great influence in social matters, and it is in their hands that the social taboo becomes so peculiarly cruel a weapon. If they set their faces firmly against any taboo based on appearances alone, doors would be open to many who now stand outside closed doors with bitterness in their hearts."

"Our part is to try to put ourselves into the attitude of mind which prepares us to appreciate the personality and traditions of those we meet, to bring towards the solving of racial problems a spirit of wide understanding that recognises not only the cruelty and insularity of refusing friendship to people of different race, but also the infinite possibility of loss of knowledge of the spiritual gifts that will result to humanity when all its diverse qualities are appreciated without any attempt to label them as better or worse."

WELLSTON, O
SENTINEL

AUG 3 - 1932

THERE IS NO ONE TO BLAME EXCEPT OURSELVES FOR THE STARTLING POSITION THAT NEGROES ARE NOW TAKING IN OUR CIVILIZATION

Maybe you haven't noticed, but just at present there is a lot of talk in the argumentative magazines concerning the growing equality of the Negro. You are probably showing extremely good taste by not reading these magazines—if you don't—as they are often "rather much so."

But this Negro question is reaching proportions that cannot be ignored. Did you know that some of the leading social and literary leaders in the eastern cities are even marrying "niggers?"

Maybe you don't believe that. However, it's true. Some Negro becomes sensational through writing some extra-good poems, or is a marked hit as a musician, and then he clinches his success by having the two minutes of fateful words said in front of a minister or justice of the peace, with a white woman opposite.

Back in the 1860's, Negroes were considered just what they are—a savage tribe that had not imbibed enough civilization to be able to choose the right fork for the salad. But since that time, their standard, at least in the north, has changed, slowly but surely. They have become the equal, almost, of their former owners.

Horried reformers honestly believed, before the Civil war, that the Negro was mistreated by the southern masters. The Negro didn't know anything about it, didn't think of it, and didn't even care. But the reformers were determined that the Negro be forced to budget his own living expenses and map out his own plan of labor.

This is the result . . . We have, today, a nation that is not quite positive of its parentage. Families do not know whether or not they are honest-born Americans or the product of some kinky-haired African.

For instance, a girl enrolled at Ohio University, Athens about five years ago, for the summer term. At that time, the summer term was not so interesting, socially, but this girl "go on." In other words, she was invited by the better class of students to accompany them on their picnics, and to go with them to the dances in the Men's Union.

She had a lovely time. She was an attractive girl, brunette, but not too much so, and with the vitality that is considered the birthright of every brunette.

At last her friends happened to discover her. She was of Negro parentage from one of the mining villages of southeastern Ohio. She didn't try another term at the university, but instead, took up the more lucrative but less intellectual business of bootlegging. The last known of her, she was driving her own expensive car between Zanesville and towns southern, carrying cargoes of moonshine.

She almost became a fixture among the crowd of whites with which she associated during her college days. Superficially, it was rather pitiful that she did not succeed. Of course, she was not to blame for the family in which she was born. But—she was a Negro.

Other cases might be mentioned . . . The town, not far from here, where almost every family has a bit of Negro blood due to a clever Negro family that moved in during the 90's . . . The family, also not far from here, that controls a county, but in which the children are still made conscious of a crazy alliance

A PERTINENT QUESTION
The Press has been giving front page publicity to one solution. Is there any? The Negro was declared on a level of equality with the white person, so could any legislation restrain this intermixture, and this growing domination? But there is one consolation—until the Negro blood has been thoroughly thinned with the blood of the white races, no nation-wide domination can be feared. The Negro, praise be, learned so well and soon, that the white person is his superior.
Or is he? After the Civil war, one political party tried to engineer the repeal of the emancipation amendment, and failed. Their failure is now being interpreted in a civilization that contains a surprising number of—monrels.

"PURE" NEGRO DWINDLING

9-3-32

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Negro Americans are becoming lighter in color, as a race, but there will always be a dark emphasis in his skin, according to deductions made by Dr. Irene Barnes Taeuber, white, of Mt. Holyoke College, after a study of assortative mating for color among Negroes.

Her deductions were contained in a paper presented before the Third International Congress of Eugenics.

Little new white blood is now entering the Negro racial mixture in America, Dr. Taeuber thinks. Nevertheless, the race as a whole is growing lighter, due to crossings with the lighter-colored stock already in existence. The unmixed Negroes are a dwindling group; their percentage among parents is 29, as against only 14 per cent of pure-blooded Negroes among the offspring.

"The American Negro population of the future will probably be more homogeneous as to ancestry," reads Dr. Taeuber; "there will be a smaller percentage of unmixed Negroes, a larger percentage with half or more Negro ancestry, and a small percentage who pass as Negroes but have more white than Negro ancestry. The segregation process operative in the inheritance of pigmentation will prevent the development of a population of one uniform hue."

Amalgamation - 1932

U. S. Lieutenant Found Shot to Death Near Gilroy, Calif., Reported "Passing"

Amsterdam News
1-6-32
New York N.Y.
**Aged Mother, Who Lives With Colored Family
in Pasadena, Denies Reports—Hold White
Widow, on Last Ride With Victim**

Was Lieut. William J. French of the U. S. Army of Negro blood? United Press and International News Service dispatches from California Monday allege that French, who was shot to death near Gilroy, Calif., Monday, was of Negro blood, and veiledly deplored the fact that for the past thirteen years he had commanded white troops during his eighteen years in the army.

Mrs. E. F. French, the lieutenant's 84-year-old mother, who lives in the colored section of Pasadena, Calif., with a colored family, said Monday that her son is pure white, his father was pure white and that she herself is pure white. She ought to know, but does she?

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago yesterday held that members of French's family scouted the suggestion that the army officer killed himself in fear that his racial identity, known to be colored, would be exposed. News of the tragedy reached them Sunday.

George Gray, a brother-in-law of the dead officer, telephoned the latter's sister, Mrs. Bennet Gray, Sunday to inform her of the fatal ending.

Army officials joined civil authorities in investigating the wild automobile ride Lieut. French, who was on leave from Fort Devens, Mass., took with Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, a white and attractive widow of Kansas City, Mo., a short time before his body was found beside his wrecked auto with a bullet wound in his head. Mrs. McEnroe is being held in technical custody in a hospital, where she is being treated for injuries she says were inflicted by French as they were driving from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Lieut. French belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished Negro families in Chicago. His father, David French, dead now for many years, was the oldest of six brothers, all of whom made a deep impression on the life of that city, the A. N. P. release stated. One of Lieut. French's uncles, Martin, was the first Negro to serve as a bank guard. He was killed during a hold-

up of the bank. Another uncle was the late John B. French, former official at Tuskegee Institute, caterer on Chicago's gold coast, and later a member of the Illinois State Industrial Commission.

The dead officer was born in Chicago forty-nine years ago and educated in the public and high schools there. He had been in the army for eighteen or more years. He married twice. His first wife was a colored woman. When she died, French told members of his family that he was going to cross the gap between the races. He then married a Southern white beauty from Oglethorpe, Ga., who detested Negroes. She is now dead.

Members of his Chicago family said that he made no attempt to conceal his racial identity and that many of his white friends and others knew what he was. Once, during the World War, when he was stationed at Fort Snelling in Minnesota, a white officer called French "a Nigger." French promptly retaliated by chasing his "exposer" into the Mississippi River.

Mrs. McEnroe tells the following story of the events leading up to the tragedy:

"He spoke hardly a word on the way down from San Francisco. Suddenly as we entered Santa Clara he picked up something from the floor of the car and struck me on the head. He did it absolutely without warning.

"As we sped through the darkness he began aiming blows at my head with his fist. Fearful that he had become insane, I grasped his free arm and held it to prevent further blows.

"We passed through Gilroy before dawn. Five miles south of the city

he deliberately swerved the car from the highway and sent it racing toward an oak tree in the ditch.

"We were thrown out and I began to run. French pursued me. I reached the highway as a truck was passing. I shouted to the driver. He stopped and took me into Gilroy."

Chief of Police W. S. White of Gilroy, Calif., declared he questioned three men who were on the vegetable truck.

"All three denied," he said, "that they saw Lieut. French at any time and could not corroborate Mrs. McEnroe's story of being pursued. Their statements apparently establish that Mrs. McEnroe was the last person to see the lieutenant alive."

Lieut. French's daughter is the wife of Col. Jean P. Imbert of Sarre-Union, France, a former French Army man. French entered the army as an enlisted man in 1913 and in 1918 was commissioned a second lieutenant. His second wife died in San Francisco in 1930.

**MILLIONAIRE,
WHO MARRIED
SERVANT, DIES**
Amassity, Mo.
**Jas. Banks, Scion of Wealthy
New Englanders Was Wed
To Colored Woman**

CHICAGO -- Private last rites for James Banks, (white), 80-year-old scion of a wealthy New England family and husband of Mrs. Dolly Banks, 4814 South Parkway, were conducted Thursday, December 24, at Frank Edwards funeral home, 4134 Michigan avenue. Mr. Banks died Monday after a severe illness of several months. He had been feeble for a long time.

About two years ago the tranquility of the Banks' domestic life was disturbed when relatives of his sought to have the marriage of the couple annulled. Mrs. Banks was formerly a servant in the home of the Bankses in Atlanta. When she was only sixteen, James, fresh from Harvard law school, where he had graduated following his graduation at Yale college, became enamored with her and fell in love with the servant. They came to Chicago years later and were married.

Relatives Cause Trouble
February last year Mr. Banks said he would "take Dolly and go to Europe if further attempts were made to force him to leave her."

Relatives of the aged millionaire asserted that duress was used to bring about the marriage of Banks to Dolly Garner on July 27, 1927, but he staunchly denied the charge and declared he had loved Dolly for 44 years and expected to live with her until his death.

Most persistent among Banks' relatives in the move to break off the marital relationship of the former Georgian was Mrs. Fannie Banks-Calloway, a sister of La Grange, Ga., who fought the case here through a local white attorney.

CROSSING THE LINE

Chicago
1-9-32
The tragic death of Lieut. W. J. French, a member of an old and respected colored family in Chicago, who had served in the United States Army for more than a score of years as a white officer of white troops, brought amazement to the front pages of white daily papers all over the country that a man of colored blood can cross the "color line" and live and prosper, to all intents and purposes, as a white man. When revelations from time to time of such "crossings" or "passings" find their way into the daily papers, they bring amazement, and a modicum of fear, to white readers: to colored readers, however, these reports bring only a knowing smile. For the number of these instances of crossing the color line which come to light through accident, are but a small fraction of the number which are successfully carried on in every section of the country, and which never come to light.

Chicago
The relentless color-caste system which is maintained by American white people, has put a high premium upon a fair color and straight hair among Negroes. They are the passport to a new world, they are a convenient hurdle over the bar sinister of color, they offer to their possessor the means of fulfilling his highest ambition, without the stigma of 'black man' pressing him down and down. The entire fabric of white society, from the highest to the lowest levels, is threaded by these instances of voluntary masqueraders. Every northern city is filled with them, and they are not unknown in even the most rabidly prejudiced sections of the south.

Passing for white is a normal and natural reaction from the oppressive, discriminatory restrictions exercised by white America against a people whose only crime is being black. To find the finest, fullest expression of individual ambition in almost any field, it first becomes necessary for the colored American to climb over, crowd under, or slip around that unquitting barrier of "No colored allowed." For a person of fair complexion, features which are not readily identified as Negroid, and hair of fine texture, what could be an easier escape from these barriers than to cross over the color line?

For the most part, the motive for this blotting out of racial identity is the desire to make a living or to enjoy the full rights and privileges of citizenship, and not, as our white friends may believe to enjoy the society of white people on terms of equality. That this is true is borne out by the big risk taken by many of those who have "crossed over" in order to enjoy the society of their colored relatives and friends. And as the struggle for existence becomes more critical and complex from year to year, so each year the number of Negroes who bid goodbye to their racial identity and find their way into those Elysian Fields marked "For Whites

Only" increases.

As a result, in every walk of American life, in every field of endeavor, where the stigma of colored blood would present an insurmountable barrier, there are those who are known to a chosen few of their relatives or friends as "ex-colored." In politics, on the stage, in business, in journalism, in the higher institutions of learning, in the law, yes, even in the church, there are those who have found it to their own interest to drop the burden of color in order to rise on their merits alone. With the constantly increasing complexity of this feature of American life, there is being brought nearer and nearer that reckoning day when those responsible for the situation in the final analysis will be called upon to untie the intricate Gordian knot — or sever it with a blow.

Brave Army Officer Who Took Own Life Was Negro. Revealed

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 7. —(By ANP) — According to stories appearing in the local white dailies, a seven days' sensation has been created by the discovery in death that Lieut. William J. French, found dead near Gilroy Saturday morning, was not a white man after all, but a Negro who had been masquerading as white with a brilliant career in the United States army for 20 years.

Lt. French was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., but had come to California on leave for the holidays and had been visiting with his mother at Pasadena.

He was a great favorite among his fellow officers and had been royally entertained by friends here and in San Francisco when he reported at the Presidio.

A white woman, Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, was the only person able to throw any light on the strange circumstances of Lt. French's death. She stated that she and the army officer had left San Francisco together in his car at 5 o'clock Saturday morning to come to this city. She claimed that he began acting queerly and that she suggested that they stop at San Jose. French, however, drove around San Jose and when they were near Gilroy, according to Mrs. McEnroe, he struck her across the head. He then drove the car off the road, through a fence and straight into a tree. She jumped out of the automobile and fled. A passing truck picked her up and took her to Gilroy.

Police officers later went to search for the car. They found French's dead body lying beside the machine with a bullet hole in the head. A pistol with one chamber empty lay

on the running board of the car. According to the stories in the dailies here, Mrs. McEnroe must have known that French, whom she came here from Kansas City to meet at his invitation, was colored. She is quoted as expressing the belief that fear of the exposure of his racial identity probably led to a state of temporary insanity that caused him to take his life. It was conjectured that his position in the army, especially the command of white troops, and the social contacts with whites which he had made, had contributed to this fear.

But French's mother, Mrs. David French, who lives in Pasadena, and his sister, both denied that such a fear could have been responsible. They insisted that he had never gone to great pains to conceal his racial identity, that his complexion and hair were unmistakable signs of his race and that, although he had many friends among white people, he never gave up his friends in the colored race. He had as many friends among his race here as the average man in his circumstances. His sister also referred to many outfits he had served with in the army, especially his service in the Philippines, when his regiment was stationed next to a colored regiment, many of whose members knew the race of Lt. French and associated with him.

When he left San Francisco, his destination was his mother's home in Pasadena. She and his sister had received word from him that he would arrive in time to have Sunday morning breakfast with them.

As soon as news of his unhappy end came to the distraught mother and sister, a brother-in-law, George Gray of Chicago, assumed charge of the French household and proceeded to arrange for the funeral.

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Mrs. French, in seclusion and ill, since word came of her son's alleged suicide, finally consented to talk to newspaper men. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. McEnroe, here. The death of the army officer, who is reported to have beaten his wife and then shot himself, gave rise to mysterious reports as to his family history.

ARMY OFFICER PASSED AS WHITE FOR 20 YEARS

William J. French, Who Killed Himself, From Fine Chicago Family

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When he left San Francisco, his destination was his mother's home in Pasadena. She and his sister had received word from him that he would arrive in time to have Sunday morning breakfast with them.

As soon as news of his unhappy end came to the distraught mother and sister, a brother-in-law, Geo. Gray, of Chicago, assumed charge of the French household and proceeded to arrange for the funeral.

French Family is Prominent
Friends and relatives of the late Lieut. William J. French in Chicago were shocked when reports of his tragic end in California reached them here Sunday. George Gray, a brother-in-law of the dead officer, telephoned the latter's sister, Mrs. Bennet Gray, Sunday to inform her of the fatal ending of Lieut. French's spectacular career. Lieut. French belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished

colored families in this city. His father, David French, dead now for many years, was the oldest of six brothers, all of whom made a deep impression on the life of the city. One of Lieut. French's uncles, Martin, was the first colored man to serve as a bank guard, he was killed during a holdup of the bank. Another uncle was the late John B. French, former official at Tuskegee Institute, caterer on Chicago's gold coast, and later a member of the Illinois State Industrial Commission.

49 Years Old
The dead officer was born in this city forty-nine years ago and educated in the public and high schools here. He had been in the army for twenty years. He married twice. His first wife was a colored woman. When she died, French told members of his family that he was going to cross the gap between the races. He then married a southern white beauty from Oglethorpe, Ga., who detested Negroes. She is now dead.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN
JAN 8 1932
"PASSING FOR WHITE"

Army Officer and Other Negroes Who Have Thus Succeeded

To the Editor of The Republican:—
A New York paper reports that Lieut. W. J. French, who had "commanded white troops" in the World war and ever since, as a regular officer of the United States army, was discovered to be a Negro after he had committed suicide the other day in California.

The paper speaks as if this is to be marveled at. There is nothing spooking, exciting or unprecedented in that; for that is the only way for a Negro to be an officer in the United States army—in time of peace. Negroes "pass," not only into the army, but into everything else in America where they would be barred if their race were known. It is a fair estimate that at least 30,000 (some say 60,000) "white" Negroes pass over into the white race every year. That is one reason why the Negro population does not seem to grow normally from one census taking to another.

Thoughtful black Negroes do not cheat the cheaters—making small black object to have white ones to pass over piecemeal cheats against the great New York city, January 4, 1932. They are only America whether one is white or black. WILLIAM PICKENS.

Only" increases.

As a result, in every walk of American life, in every field of endeavor, where the stigma of colored blood would present an insurmountable barrier, there are those who are known to a chosen few of their relatives or friends as "ex-colored." In politics, on the stage, in business, in journalism, in the higher institutions of learning, in the law, yes, even in the church, there are those who have found it to their own interest to drop the burden of color in order to rise on their merits alone. With the constantly increasing complexity of this feature of American life, there is being brought nearer and nearer that reckoning day when those responsible for the situation in the final analysis will be called upon to untie the intricate Gordian knot — or sever it with a blow.

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But French's mother, Mrs. David French, who lives in Pasadena, and his sister, both denied that such a fear could have been responsible. They insisted that he had never gone to great pains to conceal his racial identity, that his complexion and hair were unmistakable signs of his race and that, although he had many friends among white people, he never gave up his friends in the colored race. He had as many friends among his own race here as the average man in his circumstances. His sister also referred to many of the outfits he had served with in the army, especially his service in the Philippines, when his regiment was stationed next to a colored regiment, many of whose members knew the race of Lieut. French and associated with him.

When he left San Francisco, his destination was his mother's home in Pasadena. She and his sister had received word from him that he would arrive in time to have Sunday morning breakfast with them.

As soon as news of his unhappy end came to the distraught mother and sister, a brother-in-law, George Gray, of Chicago, assumed charge of the French household and proceeded to arrange for the funeral.

French Family is Prominent
Friends and relatives of the late Lieut. William J. French in Chicago were shocked when reports of his tragic end in California reached them here Sunday. George Gray, a brother-in-law of the dead officer, telephoned the latter's sister, Mrs. Bennet Gray, Sunday to inform her of the fatal ending of Lieut. French's spectacular career. Lieut. French belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished

Members of his family here scouted the idea that Lieut. French had taken his life for fear his race would be exposed. They said that he made no attempt to conceal it and that many of his white friends during the World War, he was stationed at Fort Snelling in Minnesota. A white officer called French "a Nigger." French promptly retaliated by chasing his "ex-poser" into the Mississippi River.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN
JAN 8 1932
"PASSING FOR WHITE"
**Army Officer and Other
Negroes Who Have Thus
Succeeded**

To the Editor of The Republican:—
A New York paper reports that Lieut. W. J. French, who had "commanded white troops" in the World war and ever since, as a regular officer of the United States army, was discovered to be a Negro after he had committed suicide the other day in California. The paper speaks as if this is to be marveled at. There is nothing shocking, exciting or unprecedented in that; for that is the only way for a Negro to be an officer in the United States army—in time of peace. Negroes "pass," not only into the army, but into everything else in America where they would be barred if their race were known. It is a fair estimate that at least 30,000 (some say 60,000) "white" Negroes pass over into the white race every year. That is one reason why the Negro population does not seem to grow normally from one census taking to another.

Thoughtful black Negroes do not cheat the cheaters—making small black "cheat" by "passing," they are only America whether one is white or black. WILLIAM PICKENS, New York city, January 4, 1932.

Amalgamation-1932

FAMILY EAGER TO SEE WOMAN IN THE CASE

Chicago-Pepper
1-16-32
**Suspect Companion Is
Officer's Ex-Mate**

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 15.—Slowly the fog of mystery which has enveloped the circumstances surrounding the tragic death of Lieut. William J. French is clearing away, and it is becoming increasingly evident that the officer was a victim of foul play instead of a suicide as was broadcast to the world last week following the discovery of his body Jan. 2 on a lonely road about 50 miles from Gilroy.

The officer had been shot through the head and his automobile had crashed into a tree off the roadside. Investigation of the case now centers around Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, middle-aged divorcee, about whom the police have learned but little. It was Mrs. McEnroe who, according to her own testimony before a coroner's jury, accompanied Lieut. French on his last ride. She declared the officer assaulted her with a hammer, shot himself and then deliberately steered his car into the tree. Her version of the death and facts pertaining thereto apparently were accepted, as a verdict of suicide was returned and she was released.

Soldiers Not Satisfied

Brother officers of Lieut. French, dissatisfied with Mrs. McEnroe's statements, started a private investigation. Later Major General Malin Craig, commandant of the Ninth corps area, appointed a board of inquiry composed of two majors and a lieutenant and ordered it to San Jose to demand District Attorney Fred L. Thomas of Santa Clara county to reopen the inquiry and fill some of the omissions and explain some of the discrepancies in the story as related by Mrs. McEnroe.

While in custody of the police Mrs. McEnroe talked very little about her relationship with Lieut. French, and strangely enough the authorities did not inquire deeply into her past life. Not one picture of Mrs. McEnroe has

been published. Suspicion first arose regarding the woman when Chicago police were told that Lieut. French, when only 18 years old, was married to a woman named Gertrude Austin, a native of Kansas City, in Chicago. That was 22 years ago. Mrs. McEnroe is said to be from Kansas City.

Lieut. French and his wife left Chicago together, a member of his family said, going to a town in Indiana, where he was employed as chauffeur and she as maid in the home of a wealthy family. Later they moved to California.

Former Wife Questioned

Mrs. French is said to have had a violent temper and the couple quarreled constantly. The Chicago Defender learned. It was partly to escape his domestic troubles that French enlisted in the army. Just before he sailed for France the lieutenant was married to a Southern white woman, who died in the West some years ago. Her daughter, Lieut. French's stepdaughter, was married to a French officer last year.

Members of Lieut. French's family in Chicago have requested a photograph of Mrs. McEnroe, believing she is the lieutenant's first wife. It was with reluctance that the Frenches sought to link Mrs. McEnroe with the former Mrs. French, because, it was said, they did not want to embarrass the woman, but when certain disclosures were made they revealed their suspicions to the Chicago detective bureau head. Mrs. Austin-French is said to have been seen in Chicago Thanksgiving day. She is reported to have mixed blood, but passed for white, as did Lieut. French.

If it turns out that Mrs. Austin and Mrs. McEnroe are the same person, relatives here and in Chicago believe an entirely new angle in the case will be revealed. It is believed that the officer might have been blackmailed under threats of exposure. Also some new light may be shed on the lieutenant's death.

State Reopens Hearing

Some of the questions army men want answered are: (1) Who is Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe; what were her relationships with the lieutenant, and what is her past history? (2) Lieut. French told friends at the Presidio and telephoned to Chicago to a cousin, Dr. John R. French, two days before his death that he was in a "tough spot" and was having "trouble" with a woman. Who was the woman? (3) Lieut. French had several engagements at the Presidio for last week; why did he suddenly change his mind and cancel them and begin driving to Los Angeles with Mrs. McEnroe? (4) The lieutenant cashed a check on a Massachusetts bank at the Presidio Saturday morning, Jan. 2, yet he had less than \$20 in his pockets when found. What became of the money? (5) What became of the shell ejected from the pistol when the bullet crashed through the lieutenant's brain? It has not been found.

District Attorney Thomas and his assistant, John P. Fitzgerald, announced the reopening of the case and the latter immediately issued the following pointed and significant

statement, "I am convinced that Mrs. McEnroe has not told all she knows."

Scout Attack Story

The army board is composed of Major H. P. Kayser, Major H. B. Hans and Lieut. G. A. Taylor. Lieut. Harold G. Sydenham, one of Lieut. French's best friends, and Lieut. Charles G. Rau, with whom the dead officer served in the 13th infantry, made a personal and independent investigation. They visited the scene of the death and made careful and microscopic examinations of the wrecked car and of the surroundings. They also learned from a Gilroy garageman, Oscar Opperman, that the hammer with which Lieut. French is alleged to have assaulted Mrs. McEnroe was in a tool box in the rear of the car and could not have been used in the attack and replaced by the officer under the circumstances.

May Hire Expert

Army officers declared the lieutenant had not been seen with a gun since his return from the late war. The pistol found on the running board of his car, which is supposed to be the weapon with which he killed himself, is being checked up on with the view of ascertaining the names of all persons in whose hands the automatic has been since it was originally purchased by the government.

There is a move on foot to obtain the services of Dr. Edward O. Henrich, noted criminologist of Berkeley. The acquisition of his services, however, it was disclosed, hinged on whether or not the government would bear the expense.

Lieut. Sydenham and other officers at the Presidio declared they are interested but to satisfy themselves as to the exact manner in which their brother officer came to his death, and to protect his family's allowances from the government, which would be in jeopardy in case Lieut. French really committed suicide. Military rites were held for the soldier.

**CHILD BIRTH
IS FATAL TO
WHITE WIFE**

**Mrs. Jean Toomer Dies in
Chicago Home; Baby
Lives, However**

CHICAGO—Death ended a mixed blood marriage Tuesday after Margery Latimer Toomer, the white wife of Jean Toomer, poet, novelist and psychologist, had given birth to a baby girl. The child is reported in good health. The couple lived

at 69 East Division street.

Mrs. Toomer was married toof the City of New York and the University of Wisconsin.

ents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Latimer. Friends of the family said that after a physiological experiment Mrs. Toomer did not wish to go to a hospital for her confinement, a group of men and women having a fear of hospitals. Friends of diverse training and interest lived together in a three-room cottage, the men sleeping together in one room and the women in another. The association of Miss Margery Latimer and Toomer grew into a love match. Their marriage caused a great deal of comment throughout the United States.

Of New England Blood

Mrs. Toomer a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, early New England poet, and John Cotton, noted New England divine, was a young novelist of some note. Three of her books—"We Are Incredible," "Nellie Bloom and Other Stories," and "This Is My Body"—had been published, and a fourth, "The Guardian Angel and Other Stories" is soon to appear.

Mrs. Toomer attended Wooster college, Columbia university and the University of Wisconsin. Toomer, a great-grandson of Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback, Lieut.-governor of Louisiana in the car-



Novelist Dies

—Courtesy N. C. Journal-Post

MARGARET LATIMER TOOMER

White wife of Jean Toomer, whose marriage to the latter created a mild sensation in the United States. She died in Chicago Tuesday night, August 16 after giving birth to a baby girl. The child is strong and healthy. Toomer is a great-grandson of the late Lieut.-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback

Amalgamation-1932

Iowa

WHITE GIRL'S *Carrie* MARRIAGE TO *6-18-32* MAN BLOCKED *Full enough for.*

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 16
—Grover and Carrie Debar, white,
Friday, obtained a temporary in-
junction restraining Charles C.
Lacy, clerk of District court, from
issuing a license for the marriage
of their daughter, Helen, 21, to C.
O. Parks. The girl's parents claim
infantile paralysis had rendered
their daughter incapable of realiz-
ing what she is doing. There is no
law in Iowa to prevent mixed mar-
riages.

THE BAKER CASE

Recorder
9-17-32

A white man named Baker came down from Chicago with a wife, a colored woman, a few months ago and located in a humble cabin down on the river. A few days ago a policeman took Baker to court and Judge Funk fined him and sent him to the workhouse on a charge of disorderly conduct. Last week Judge Green annulled the sentence of Judge Funk and recognized the right of Baker to live with his own wife.

The average man knows little or nothing about the law and even the legal terms, but to him disorderly conduct seems a queer charge against a man for living with his lawfully wedded wife.

There are nearly 400,000 people in Louisville, and it is a safe venture to say that not fifty knew of the presence of the Baker couple in our midst. The arresting policeman did at least notice their presence, and whatever Judge Funk's personal feelings in the case, he surely overlooked, for personal reasons, perhaps, the fact that Baker married in Illinois and was also a married man even in Kentucky. The Constitution of the United States says that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state."

In these parts, the general mass of Negroes, although they feel that marriage is purely a personal matter, look with disfavor on either illegal or legal alliances between whites and blacks. The same may be said of the white people. But occasional cases like Baker's usually pass with a word or two of comment, and causes no rift in the social order and no wholesale scramble of whites and blacks to follow suit. The Bakers do not set the social standards in Louisville, and why make a mountain out of a mole hill?

—The Louisville Leader.

Amalgamation - 1932

SCION OF BOSTON FAMILY WED TO MULATTO

Back Bay Social Set
is Shocked at Discov-
ery. 7-30-32

HAVE BEEN WED 3 YEARS IN WEST

Girl Known as "Can- taloupe Queen."

(Photo on Picture Page)

BOSTON, Mass.—Back Bay so-
ciety was again set agog this week
when it was learned that Allen B.
Monks, white, scion of one of the
Hub City's most socially prominent
families, was wed to a colored wife.
The knowledge was all the mor-
startling when it was learned that
the young heir had been married
fully three years, to Marie Moore,
pretty mulatto, known in the west
as "the Cantaloupe Queen."

Knowledge of the marriage was
relayed here from San Francisco
where the couple have resided for
sometime.

Last week a search was made for
Monks, when he failed to communi-
cate with his family for sometime.
The first clue of his whereabouts
came when it was learned that on
Albert L. Sawyer, offered a check
signed by Monks to be cashed for
\$180, at the First National Bank,
where \$600 was on deposit for him.
When Sawyer failed to disclose the
whereabouts of Monks, the young
wife of the missing son was arrested.

Monks is the son of the late Rich-
ard J. Monks, whose family is the
cream of Boston social circles.
Friends of the family knew for
sometime that he was married, but
had no idea that his wife was col-
ored. His wife formerly owned a
large cantaloupe ranch, and had
money in her own right.

White Woman Held For Larceny Admits Husband Is Negro

(Carroll News Service)

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25. —
Charged with larceny of a pocket-
book containing \$28 from a Boston
elevated bus, resulted in a 32-year-
old white woman garbed in cloth-
ing like that of a nun being ar-
rested by Capt. W. W. Livingston,
of the East Dedham street station,
Wednesday.

Following her arrest, Capt. Liv-
ingston turned the woman over to
the police of the Fields Corner Po-
lice station, on whose division the
alleged theft occurred. The wom-
an gave her name as Mrs. Emma
J. Patterson, of 572 Shawmut ave-
nue. A short time after her ar-
rest, Willis J. Patterson visited po-
lice headquarters and announced
that he was the husband of Mrs.
Patterson. He said he was a "re-
ligious worker."

According to the police, Mrs.
Patterson, in her nun clothing,
was riding on a bus in Dorchester
several days ago when Mrs. Mad-
eline O'Meara, of Dorchester,
boarded the bus at Uphams cor-
ner. Mrs. O'Meara discovered that
she had left her pocketbook on the
bus after arriving at her home.
She reported the loss to the Ele-
vated officials.

The bus driver reported to the
company that he saw a woman
garbed as a nun pick up a pocket-
book. He said he asked the wom-
an if she had found it and she re-
plied that it was her own.

Mrs. Patterson was located in
the South end. The police claim
that they found the missing pocket-
book in the woman's apartment.

At police headquarters Mrs. Pat-
terson said she was ordained in a
religious order in Cleveland. She
admitted that she was the wife of
Willis Patterson. She denied open-
ing the pocketbook and was wait-
ing to see if it was advertised
she might return it to its
owner.

blood increases.

The study is interesting but as far
as we are concerned "the shell-like
theor' which white poets rave about is
now with the Negro race. How com-

Under the caption of "A Study of
Some Negro White Families in the
United States," Mrs. Caroline Bond
Day has summarized her two years of
study at Harvard University under
Prof. Hooten, professor of anthropol-
ogy. In her thesis Mrs. Day has sub-
mitted her findings on 346 Negro fam-
ilies, their genealogies, family history
and photographs. She minutely de-
scribes their amount of Negro, white
and Indian blood. This of course is
the novel thing in the thesis.

The information which is not so no-
vel is that there is nothing inferior
about the offsprings of pure Negroes,
mixed Negroes and whites. We also
learn that scores of light Negroes
pass over into the white group when
they feel like it, and nobody detects
anything. Of course, she asserts that
noses and lips get thinner, the ears
get bigger, the chin gets longer and
the eyebrows thicker as the white

Amalgamation-1932

COURT RULES DEATH IN PATERNITY CASE

Journal & Guide
Richmond, Va.
**Father Of White Child
Must Lose Life**

JACKSON, Miss.—Charged with having been the father of a child by a white woman, and with having made the woman kill the child in order to get rid of it, has resulted in Erwin Pruitt being sentenced to be hanged on April 15, by Mississippi Supreme Court order.

Two of the judges, Anderson and Griffith, dissented, and held that the uncorroborated testimony of the woman, charged with being an accomplice, was not sufficient, and held that the case should not only be reversed, but that Pruitt should be discharged from custody.

Amalgamation-1932 No Objection to Negro Son-in-Law

Communist Mother Doesn't Approve
Bootlicking Whites

Amalgamation
OMAHA, Nebr.—Mrs. Sue Stalker, wife of George Stalker, local organizer of the Communist party, told reporters, who interviewed her:

"I don't object to my daughter dancing with Negroes, and I would rather that she married a class-conscious Negro who fights for his rights than a white man who licks the boots of the bosses."

Mr. and Mrs. Stalker, whose daughter, Margaret, is 14, are in the city jail on a vagrancy charge. Their arrest followed their defending Roger Porter taken in a mixed dance given by the League of Struggle for Negro rights.

The couple, with the help of the International Labor Defense, succeeded in freeing Porter. The case against the Stalkers was obviously made out on their known racial social mingling and intermarriage views.

2 WOMEN CLAIM BRIDE STOLE BUILDING LOAN MONEY TO JOIN SABLE HUBBY

GERMAN AS OWN BROTHER

11-10-32
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Claiming that their brother, the late Howell Carter, passed for white under the name of Carl L. Loh, and amassed a fortune which he left to his secretary, his two sisters declared their intention to contest his will.

The mother, a prominent actor, died sometime ago, leaving an estate approximating \$60,000 to his white secretary, Miss Sarah H. Elliott. This was done, it was said to keep from revealing his true racial identity. By his will, he left \$5,000 to his mother and youngest sister, both of whom died in 1925.

Now Mrs. Sarah Carter Shields of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Rosetta Carter Perdue, of Hyde Park, N.Y., claim to be his sisters. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Perdue, formerly of Van Hornet Street, this city, are now located on their beautiful farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, only two miles from the estate of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, candidate for the presidency of the United States this year.

They are the parents of Clarence Jr., and Constance, now a member of "The Green Pastures" company, and a baby son, Verdon, is also a member of the company. The farm is one of the ideal places on the Hudson and with the spacious grounds the development, which is planned by the Perdues, in a few years to come will also be one of the show places of that section. Mr. Perdue is widely known for his humane work throughout the entire United States. In former years in Jersey City they were both very prominently identified with the Monumental Baptist Church, where Mrs. Perdue was one of the outstanding sopranos of the choir.

Mr. Perdue was an able worker in all of the young people's societies.

11-10-32
Mt. Holly, N. J., Nov. — From out of the shadows of jail last Thursday came Howard Huff, 24, and his 19-year-old Italian wife, into this town to make their temporary home until the quiet after the storm which arose when the young man, who works on a farm in Millville, eloped to Newark, New Jersey, with his then dark haired sweetheart.

Millie Marchiana, for more than six months, had slipped out of her home in the 800 block Walnut st., Camden, to meet her Negro lover, in spots where they would not be conspicuous. For sometime they planned on getting married despite the protests of her father, who was aware of the affair.

About two months ago Millie's father gave her \$25 and asked her to pay his building and loan. The girl carefully packed her bag, slipped out of the house, and after informing Huff's sister where she was going, went to Millville, met Huff and they both left for Centreville. The following morning the couple went to Newark, where they became man and wife.

A few days later they returned to Millville and the father, on learning of their whereabouts, swore out warrants for the arrest of them. They were arrested and brought to Camden, where they faced Police Judge Pancoast. The father told the court that he would forgive the girl if she would give up her Negro husband and return home but Millie refused and a charge of larceny of the money was preferred against her while her husband was charged with being an accomplice.

"I would go to jail for life for Howard," the girl told the Court and her father. The judge gave them each 30 days in jail. With a farewell kiss they were separated less than a week after their marriage. Although time moved slowly the sentence finally expired and Millie and her mate embraced each other on gaining their freedom last Thursday. The girl says she intends to stick by her husband through thick and thin and he is again at work in Millville while Millie is busily engaged keeping a tidy home for herself and her farmer husband.

Amalgamation-1932

Court Action Reveals Miscegenation Case Involving Wealthy White Man And Flushing Colored Woman

A romance of the gay nineties between a white man, the scion of an old New York family and a colored woman, resident of Flushing, L. I., came to light last week with the disclosure that the woman is suing for an \$80,000 trust fund she declares was created for her by her socially prominent common-law husband.

The husband in the case, Clarence King, died in 1901 and the defendants in the suit are George Foster Peabody, internationally known banker and philanthropist; Seth Sprague Terry, millionaire Manhattan lawyer and John S. Melcher, wealthy clubman, who are the trustees of the estate.

The plaintiff in the suit is Mrs. Ada King of Flushing, who declared in that for thirty years she refrained from suing the estate of her common-law husband because she had received a mysterious \$50 a month, paid on the understanding that she keep the alliance a secret.

Had Two Children

On the income conveyed to her through the Legal Aid Society, she reared two children born of the love affair, she said.

Through her attorney, Herman N. Schwartz, Mrs. King demanded a bill of particulars from the defendants revealing the name of her mysterious benefactor. Henry W. Jessup, attorney for the trustees, objected to divulging this information and was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasservogel.

Retracing the history of the case, Mrs. King said she met King in Arkansas when he was prospecting for oil. He made a fortune and when he returned to New York he brought her with him. King bought a home for her in Flushing and she has lived there ever since.

Asked to Spare Mother

When King died in 1901, James Terry Gardiner became trustee of the estate. She learned about the supposed trust fund, Mrs. King said, but when she was on the point of

ROMANCE SEEN IN PLEA FOR \$80,000

Woman Declares Trust Fund Was Created—George Foster Peabody One of Defendants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—A romance of the gay nineties between a scion of an old New York family and a colored woman came to light last week with the disclosure that the woman is suing for an \$80,000 trust fund she declares was created by her socially prominent common-law husband.

Defendants in the strange case, which goes back to the days of the Arkansas oil rush, are George Foster Peabody, internationally known banker and philanthropist; Seth Sprague Terry, millionaire Manhattan lawyer, and John S. Melcher, wealthy clubman.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Ada King of Flushing, Queens, declared that for 30 years she refrained from suing the state of the late Clarence King because she had received a mysterious \$50 a month, paid on the understanding that she keep the alliance a secret.

Had Two Children

On the income conveyed to her through the Legal Aid Society, she reared the two children born of the love affair, she said.

The colored woman demanded a bill of particulars from the defendants revealing the name of her mysterious benefactor. Henry W. Jessup, attorney for Peabody and his associates, objected to divulging this information and was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasservogel.

Retracing the history of the case, Mrs. King said she met King in Arkansas when he was prospecting for oil. He made a fortune and when he returned to New York he brought her with him. King bought a home for her in Flushing, and she has lived there ever since.

Asked to Spare His Mother

King died in 1901, she continued, and James Terry Gardiner became trustee of the estate. She learned about the supposed trust fund, Mrs. King said, but when she was on the point of suing, she received a visitor.

The latter, identified as a William G. Winnie, pleaded with her to spare King's mother the shock of learning of the affair.

"If you start anything, you will not receive this \$50 a month that you are going to get for life," she quoted Winnie as saying.

Gardiner died in 1912, and Peabody, Terry & Melcher became trustees for his estate. Mrs. King charged her \$80,000 was included in it.

She continued to keep silent, however, until early this month, when she failed to receive her monthly stipend. Appealing to Winnie, she was informed that her benefactor had died and there would be no more payments.

Through her attorney, Herman N. Schwartz, she started suit, naming six heirs of Gardiner as co-defendants with the trustees. The heirs, most of them socially prominent, are Florence Gardiner Hall, Margaret D. Fairweather, Doane Gardiner, Ely G. Gardiner, Anne G. Pier and Benjamin W. Frazier.

The defendants admit that Mrs. King was the common-law wife of King, but deny any knowledge of a trust fund for her.

There are several instances in New York of nearly white Negroes "crossing the line." Old time newspapermen remember a fellow worker, a red-haired negroid from Jamaica, who quit the world of his race forever and passed for white. He became a city editor, an assistant managing editor and a Sunday editor before his death. One of the promotions have brought great ruin to investors, is part Negro. For years he passed for white.

RHINELANDER CHANGES NAME IN N. S. HAMLET

Law Suit to Recover Insurance Reveals Whereabouts of Embarrassed Scion DIVORCES NEGRO WIFE

Moved to Nova Scotia to Escape Spotlight of Publicity After Trail

GES NAME TO ESCAPE—Hd. HALIFAX, N. S.—Kip Rhinelander, white scion of a wealthy

New York family, whose name graced the headlines of daily and weekly newspapers seven years ago when he sought a divorce from his Negro wife, Alice B. Jones Rhinelander, has changed his name to Lou Russell, as was earned here yesterday when he entered a new litigation, this time over the payment of an insurance claim.

The action disclosed his hitherto unknown whereabouts since he obtained a divorce in 1929 from Alice Beatrice Jones Rhinelander daughter of a New Rochelle, N. Y., hack driver.

Rhinelanders appeared in court hereto press a claim for \$6,000.00 he alleges was paid to W. A. Mont of Halifax. The amount represented insurance covering a bungalow he had erected at Scraggy lake in 1928 and its furnishings, which were destroyed by fire.

Rhinelanders said he moved to Nova Scotia to escape the spotlight of publicity.

The famous Rhinelander case bared out the contention that if a person has any semblance of Negro parentage he is a full-blooded Negro and should be regarded as such. Alice and Kip were happily married until it became known that her parents were Negroes.

The divorce trial drifted through the courts of America from 1925 to 1929. The rich husband was prompted to the divorce proceedings by his parents, who threatened to disinherit him. His case was subject of much discussion. On every street car, in every home and on every corner the Rhinelander case was discussed thoroughly.

Macon Negro Lives Many Years in North as White

Woman Identifies "Carl H. Loh" Who Died in New York
Recently and Left Considerable Property As Howell
C. Carter, Native of This State

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—The story of a Macon, Ga., Negro, who passed as a white man for 33 years, and prospered in the real estate business was told in surrogate's court Tuesday.

Carl H. Loh, who died in June at 58, was identified by Rosetta Carter Perdue, a Negro woman of Hyde Park, N. Y., as her brother, and Judge George H. Slater accepted her identification. In contesting his will, she said he had cut himself off from his family as a young man and given up his rightful name of Howell C. Carter.

Court's View

"There is little doubt in my mind," said the judge, "that this man was a Negro and that she is his sister. It appears from the evidence that this man decided more than 30 years before his death to pass himself off as a white man and in so doing cut himself off from his family."

Judge Slater reserved decision on setting aside a will which left the residue of an estate estimated at \$60,000 to Sarah H. Elliott, Loh's secretary for many years, after \$10,000 in bequests to charity and \$5,000 each to his mother, Mary Carter, and a sister, Daisy Carter, formerly of Macon, Ga., and now dead.

Active in Church

Loh, or Carter, developed considerable real estate in the vicinity of Tarrytown. He was a vestryman in the Christ Episcopal church, where Washington Irving worshipped, and was a member of a volunteer fire fighting company made up of socially prominent residents.

Judge Slater reserved decision pending the unearthing of Loh's handwriting for the purpose of comparing it with that of Carter.

Amalgamation-1932

RICH REALTOR PASSED FOR 25 YEARS

after American
Sister in Court Mon-

day to Claim His
\$175,000 Estate.

Dr. Williams
N.Y. CIRCLES

BUZZ AT NEWS

Dead Man was Pillar of Society.

TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Tarrytown's
very best circles buzzed with amaze-
ment this week over claims that
Carl C. Loh, wealthy realty man
owner of an exclusive subdivision
and a pillar of church and society
had colored blood.

The wife of a poor colored farmer
of Hyde Park, who declared she is
his sister, went into Surrogate's
Court in White Plains Monday to
claim a share of his \$175,000 estate.
Her efforts will be opposed by Sa-
rah H. Elliott, Loh's secretary for
22 years, to whom he left the bulk
of his property before his death in
Tarrytown three months ago.

Used False Name, She Says
The plea of the supposed sister
Mrs. Rosetta Carter Perdue, as dis-
closed yesterday by Frank J. Lamb
her attorney, will be based on a
contention that Loh masqueraded
for twenty-five years under a false
name and false pretenses.

His real name, she says, was How-
ell Cobb Carter, and he was the son
of a white mother and a father who
was half-Indian and half-colored.

In his will, which contained be-
quests to a church, Y.M.C.A., fire
department and three-score friends
in all parts of the United States,
he left \$5,000 each to Mary F. Carter
and Daisy A. Carter, both of Ma-
con, Ga.

Calls Beneficiary Their Mother
Mary Carter is their mother, Mrs.
Perdue claims, and Daisy is their
sister. Both, she says, are dead,
and she believes the bequests should
be divided between her and her sis-
ter, Mrs. Sarah Carter Shields of
Jacksonville, Fla.

Loh, olive-skinned, curly-haired
and well educated, left \$2,000 to
fashionable Christ Church in Tarry-
town for a stained glass memorial
window; \$5,000 to the Y.M.C.A. and
\$2,000 to the Tarrytown Fire Depart-
ment for Thanksgiving and New
Year's Day parties.

Signature Proves Rich Negro Posed As White in North 10-1-32.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept.
30. (AP) — Surrogate George A.
Slater said in court Friday there
was no doubt in his mind that
specimens of the writing of Carl
C. Loh, who for 30 years lived in
Tarrytown as a white man, and
of Howell Cobb Carter, former
Macon Negro, were by the same
hand.

No formal order was entered
Friday, however, by counsel for
Rosetta Carter Perdue, Negress,
a sister of Howell Carter who
asserts he and Loh were the
same person. She is seeking to
have her relationship deter-
mined so she may claim a
\$10,000 bequest to her mother,
who is dead, and to her sister,
Daisy Carter.

The handwriting specimens
brought into court Friday in-
cluded Loh's signature on checks,
bonds and mortgages, and letters
by him, and a letter by Carter to
his sister, Daisy, in Macon, Ga.,
in 1899, in which he said he
was posing as a German.

Loh lived for 30 years in Tarry-
town, where he was engaged in
the real estate business, and to
the time of his death was al-
ways believed to be white. He
left most of his estate to Sarah
Elliott, his secretary.

POSEUR RECALLED BY FORMER VALET

Telegraph
Macon Negro Remembers
Howell Cobb Carter, Who
Lived as White in North
9-29-32

Howell Cobb Carter, the Macon
Negro who for 33 years posed as a
white man in New York and was
prominent in society and successful
in the real estate business, is re-
membered here, it was learned
Wednesday. He was 58 years old.

Richard Ross, former valet in the
home of Howell Carter, said he was
a friend of Carter's more than 35
years ago.

"We used to run around together
all the time," Ross said.
He said he and Carter left Macon
in the middle '90's, went to Miami,
Fla., and worked together in the
Royal Palm hotel.

"Carter left Miami and went to
New York," Ross said. That's the
last time the Macon Negro saw Car-
ter.

Ross said Carter's mother lived on
Jefferson street in Pleasant Hill
prior to her death more than 10 years
ago. Besides a sister, Rosetta Car-
ter Perdue in Hyde Park, N. Y., the
Negro had a sister, Sarah Carter, in
Jacksonville, Fla. None of the fam-
ily lives here, Ross said.

Carter lived in Tarrytown N. Y.
under the name of Carl Loh. His
mother here was Mary Carter.

Negro Mechanic Marries Young White Waitress

The New York Age
Another black and white marriage
took place last Tuesday at City Hall
when Harold D. Wright, 32-year-
old colored mechanic, of 246 West
129th street, was married to a white
waitress, Winifred Helen Parrett
23, of the same address. The new
Mrs. Wright is a native of Boston,
where the two apparently became
acquainted.

Wright, according to the records,
has an ex-wife named Ruth, living
in Boston where he obtained his di-
vorce from the latter, the decree
having become absolute on June 16,
1932.

Wright, however, is a native of
New York City, and was born down-
town at 243 West 35th street. Mrs.
Barrett recorded that she is the
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William
John Barrett of Boston.

New York.

Amalgamation-1932

APPEALS TO N.C. HIGH COURT TO ESTABLISH RACE

Petition Turned Down
in Newbern is Carried
to Raleigh.

CASE RESTS ON A
DEAD GRANDMA

Eubanks Declares She
was An Indian.

RALEIGH, N.C.—George Eubanks, declared white and then colored by state courts, argued an appeal in the State Supreme Court February 25, for status as a white citizen.

It all depends upon the late Kitty Leach, Eubanks's dead grandmother. He claims that she was a Mohaw Indian and that therefore he is three-fourths white and one-fourth Indian.

Hometown folks rose in terror and fought Eubanks in the lower court. They said that his mother, who died in 1926, was a member of the colored Presbyterian Church; that her funeral was conducted by a colored preacher, and that she was buried by a colored undertaker in a colored cemetery. Her death certificate, filed March, 1926, stated that she was colored.

Joseph Dawson, Kinston attorney, represented Eubanks and argued the case. He stated that a Kinston court had declared Eubanks to be white, but that his neighbors had raised such a howl about social equality that Judge Sinclair reversed himself the next week, and declared that he had no jurisdiction.

As there was no one to present the other side of the case, R. E. Whitehurst, local white attorney, who was in the court room on other business, arose as "amicus curiae," or friend of the court, and urgently requested that this petition be not allowed.

He stated that Eubanks and his grandmother had always been regarded as colored in Newbern and that the appeal did not involve any question of political or civil or prop-

erty rights but was merely a matter of social rights.

Two years ago, Eubanks had a bill introduced in the legislature to have himself declared white. He is well to do, and his father was a rich Newbern white citizen.

Here is how the Times, a Newbern daily, steams up over the case. It says:

"We'll now proceed to request every yellow Negro to get his ducks in a row and pick himself out an Indian tribe—that's the surest way to all the privileges of the whites—only need a couple affidavits to the effect that he's a Chinaman or an Esquimaux an' a big mouth lawyer—an' you're all set—just get yourself a gracious Superior Court judge to listen to your idea—an' right away the yellow boy is a white man—that is, so the law may say—but be careful—the last decision on that question hasn't turned out a bit popular with the whites or blacks—Judge Sinclair please note . . . See the Birth of a Nation . . . Don't know when I've ever seen the old town steamed up and perturbed—that Nigger George Eubanks decision has sure enough made folks sour.

"Sure enough would like to know the lawyers working for George Eubanks—they deserve free transportation any place—especially to Siberia or Africa . . . law nowadays don't seem to have a helluva lotta respect for racial tradition, customs or precedents. . . .

"George Eubanks never even thought of being anything else but a Negro until a wise guy—a few years back—dug up that state statute about an Indian up to the third generation inclusive, having the privileges of white folks—and from then on he's sure enough been right persistent—bet the real Mohawks are gonna be sure enough sore on Judge Sinclair when they read his decision—especially when they find out what an arrogant and forward nigger George has been for years."

Home Shot up
Last September, Eubanks's hometown was so riled that it shot up his home in his absence and his windows were broken by a volley of brickbats.

Amalgamation-1932

SECRETARY TO SUGAR BARON

THOT OFAY

James W. Willard Faces
Trial in Philadelphia
Next Month.

PECULATIONS MAY
TOTAL \$20,000

Blonde Wife a Native of
Savannah, Ga.

PHILADELPHIA—James W. Willard, who many people think is white, today rests behind the bars of the county prison unable to gain freedom from \$5,000 bail imposed on him by Magistrate Roberts March after he had been arrested the day previously charged with having embezzled over \$20,000 from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

Willard has made his way to the envious post of private secretary to a millionaire, John A. McCarthy, white, president of the sugar company, vice Pres. of the Real Estate Trust Company, director of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit and associated with a half dozen other huge local corporations.

Married Blonde
Willard's life among his white friends in Frankfort, where he lived at Horrocks Street near Orthodox was equally fortunate. He married a pretty 30-year-old blonde ten years ago, became widely known in Frankfort, and became a leader in American Legion and church circles. The two were regarded by neighbors as an "ideal couple."

Continued illness of the wife, Mrs. Odelle Willard, said to be a native of Savannah, Ga., was given by Willard as the cause of his alleged speculations which extended over five years. The couple have no children.

Police state that he confessed taking the money "to pay for an automobile and doctors' bills."

Willard was charged with embezzlement, forgery and fraudulent conversion.

Raising Orde

He was arrested at his home on February 29. He obtained the large

amount of money by raising orders on the firm's cashier for cash with which to purchase supplies.

Officials of the company became aware of the shortage the last week in February. In investigating they said they found that Willard would make out an order to purchase supplies in led pencil. After obtaining the signature of Daniel Gutleben white, chief engineer of the company to the order, he would increase the original amount and write in a higher figure. Officials said he would then present the bill to the company cashier, and after paying the bill pocket the balance.

Police said that Willard took \$2,735 in 1927, \$4,150 in 1928, \$3,900 in 1929, \$3,667 in 1930, and \$4,676 in 1931. This year up to the time of his discharge the last of February he had taken \$545, they said.

Never Took Much

According to officials, Willard never took much money at a time. They explained that if the original order called for \$2 Willard would make it \$22 before presenting it to the cashier. When arrested Willard was dressed in a light gray suit and gray hat.

He had been employed by McCarthy since 1926. The sugar company offices are at 1037 N. Delaware Street.

Regimental Sergeant-Major

First indications that Willard was really colored came from local members of veterans' associations who recalled that he was a one-time regimental sergeant-major in the 368th Infantry.

Grandfather A.M.E. Minister

Willard's grandfather was the late Rev. T. W. Henderson, who once pastored A.M.E. churches in Boston and Newport, where J. Wellington was educated.

In those days he was known as J. Wellington Willard. He has two brothers in Philadelphia, one of whom is said to be employed in the post office.

Mr. Willard sometimes transacted business for his firm in Baltimore and when he visited there put up at downtown hotels.

He Passed For White But Now He Wants To Return To His Own People

Pittsburgh Courier

Mary Strong Advises Home-sick Man to Return to the
Race He Loves and Is a Part.

12-24-32
"What shall I do?" wails "J. H.," who has been passing for white. He is tired, lonesome and blue and wants to come back to his own people. "J. H." has heard the "call of kind" and he must answer. It is the old, old story of peace and happiness can only be found with one's own.

"I want peace and ease," he writes in a most pathetic letter:

"I've been living as white the greater part of my life and now I want to come back on the other side. I am too lonely over here. I

have to be so very careful always for fear that I will meet some old time friend who will give me away.

I can't see any reason for a man living his whole life like this, it is the same as being a criminal, forever hiding and on the alert for fear of this or that. Tell me how I had best make the change."

I am answering his letter with a heart full of sympathy and understanding. J. H., since you have no doubt lost your contacts with the folks you used to know, it will be well first to get some new friends. I will give you some in various cities and then after you have written with them awhile you can go to the city that seems most promising. You will have some one there to contact and the rest will be easy. Peace of mind is worth a fortune. I agree with you. GO BACK.

Virginia's Race Racket

"Follow Virginia and the nation will go right," declared Dr. W. A. Plecker, white, Virginia state Registrar of Vital Statistics, in reading a paper before the Third International Congress of Eugenics which met in New York recently.

Dr. Plecker urged other states to pass rigid laws against racial intermarriage, and for the creation of public opinion against social and school intermingling of the races, which, he said, leads to marriage and ultimate destruction of race purity.

Garvey is the Plecker ideal. Negroes, he thinks should be encouraged to go back to Africa.

Time was when Virginia had ideas. That was as well the time when it gave us presidents. When Richmond fell and the Confederacy with it, the best that was the Old Dominion's crumbled and decayed.

Typical of its degeneracy is Dr. Plecker. Nothing else can explain the mad doctrines of a man who, in the face of evidence showing races have mixed for thousands of years, starts a movement to keep them separate.

Black Dravidian and Red Indian—Black African and white Spaniards—Black Egyptian and Palestine Jews—everywhere in the world, Africa has mixed its blood with the races of the earth, and to continents like America, whither Africans did not voluntarily migrate, they were carried as slaves and by force were made to inter-breed with the white race.

If God hadn't meant races to mingle socially and mate, He would have made it impossible for them to consummate that association by bearing children.

Dr. Plecker must know these things as well as any sociologist. We think he does. We think he knows that 5,000,000 Negroes out of 11,000,000 are the product of race mixings. Why then speak such hokum and buncombe as he gave the Eugenics Congress?

We think it is another racket. Registering vital statistics in Virginia is a tame job. Dr. Plecker puts a little pep into it and earns his salary check at the expense of the Negro.

Incidentally, races are more mixed in Virginia than in most states of the Union. Dr. Plecker ought really to be more careful, especially if he was born in Virginia himself. It's hardly likely that of his 16 great grandparents, all of them had Anglo-Saxon blood only.

SOCIAL EQUALITY HUMBUG

Now comes a Dr. W. A. Plecker of Virginia with another of those oft-repeated suggestions that every state should enact anti-intermarriage laws. The proposed idea involves a definite desire on the part of its author for a discontinuance of marriages between colored and white citizens.

Preservation of racial integrity is another goal sought by Plecker.

"The pressing need" says "he, is for other states of the union to adopt laws as rigid as that of Virginia against racial intermarriage and for the creation of public opinion against social and school intermingling of the races."

He advances the opinion that intermingling of colored and white people "leads to

marriage and ultimate destruction of race purity."

The Virginia doctor has tackled a proposition which is as old as the nation itself and as unsolvable as our present prohibition mess.

To begin with, the satisfactory enforcement of such a nationwide law would depend very largely upon the extent of its popularity among both races.

We are not unmindful of the vast changes effected in the blood veins of the element known as colored Americans. And we are also equally informed as to what other group is directly responsible for it all. Plecker's first job then would be to kill this same tendency which prevails as of old among numbers of his own race. A rather difficult job we think. And as long as that remains a fact we can see no hope for the doctor's ideas; we refuse to believe that Plecker does not know something about that.

The Virginian's proposed legislation is based on narrow prejudice and segregation. He would throw the entire legislative machinery of the forty-eight states into one single Jim Crow category to accomplish by law the impossible thing of keeping people apart.

The proposition should receive scant attention because these are no times for discussions on social equality; the doctor would serve his and our people more profitably at this time by advancing some yet undiscovered solution for the nation wide economic depression. Our people are thinking more now of work. They are giving no thought whatever to the completely outworn hypocritical social equality humbug.

Prof. Finley Discounts Plecker's Propaganda Against Mixed Marriages—Able Rebuttal Draws Applause.

Pittsburgh Courier
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By FLOYD J. CALVIN,

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Dr. W. A.

Plecker, head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of Virginia, was answered on the floor of the Third International Congress of Eugenics held at the Museum of Natural History last week when he called the nineteen states which do not have laws against intermarriage "unfortunate," by Prof. Harold E. Finley, West Virginia State College, the only American Negro in the meeting.

Dr. Plecker, who has stirred Negroes and whites throughout the country by searching into family records in Virginia and refusing to permit marriages even by people who claimed to be white because his investigations had found a trace of Negro blood, and who

with John Powell, Richmond pianist, carried on propaganda against Negroes and Indians of mixed parentage, was listed on the program for a speech on "Virginia's Effort to Preserve Racial Integrity."

Plecker spoke for about twenty minutes, and made three main points:

1. Preserve racial integrity to protect white supremacy.

2. Of the 48 states in the Union, 19 do not have laws against intermarriage of races, and called those states "unfortunate."

3. That Virginia has contributed to the morale of colored women by passing her law against race mixing.

Sitting directly behind Dr. Plecker in the meeting was Prof. Finley. This was a sectional meeting on "Race Differences and their Measurement in Relation to Eugenics," and only about fifty scientists of the 200 attending the congress were present. Prof. Finley immediately secured the permission of B. Rosinski, chairman of the section, to answer the speaker. Prof. Finley's answer pointed out that:

1. Biologically there is no distinction between races. There is a biological distinction between families, however. Between races the distinction is social and economic

men and women in making useless investigations.

3. The assertion of whether the Virginia law is making a contribution to the morale of Negro women is doubtful, for the illicit relations between the two are maintained on an economic basis, and for personal benefit.

When Prof. Finley took his seat after five minutes of rebuttal to **Only Negro Delegate to Eugenics Congress Denies Biological Differences In Races.**

Dr. Plecker he was roundly applauded. After the meeting several distinguished scientists personally congratulated him on his answer, including Dr. Montague of New York University, Dr. Herman of New York, and others. The very fact that Dr. Plecker was answered in open meeting by a Negro seemed to give a definite setback to his plan of spreading his propaganda. Other arguments during the conference even by Southern men, were along the line he pursued. Dr. H. J. Muller of the University of Texas, whose paper on "The Dominance of Economics over Eugenics" attracted much attention, included in his arguments to show there is no basis for one race claiming superiority over the other the findings of the intelligence tests in the army during the World War, which showed that Negro soldiers in the North were more intelligent than white soldiers from the South.

Prof. Finley, who spent several days in New York making observations at the New York zoo, said he hoped more departments of biology in Negro colleges would send representatives to the Congress in the future. In these meetings, he said, are scientists from all over the world, there being representatives from Germany, Holland, France, Italy, and England in this meeting. Only one other Negro was in the congress, and he was a representative from Haiti. He also said doctors should become interested, due to the important part they frequently play in eugenics—in giving advice to families on questions of marriage, etc.



PROF. HAROLD E. FINDLEY
Faculty member of W. Va. State College, and prominent scientist, who answered Dr. W. A. Plecker's speech against intermarriage at a social conference recently. Prof. Findley was the only U. S. Negro delegate.

Therefore, to effect superiority and supremacy, the race must be superior economically. The superior race economically will be the superior race socially.

2. The nineteen states having no laws against intermarriage were considered fortunate because they do not dissipate the energies of

WHITE WOMAN DOES TIME IN JAIL BECAUSE OF LOVE FOR NEGRO; REFUSES TO GIVE HIM UP

EDNA SMITH, ALIAS EDNA LYNCH, WOULD RATHER
LOSE HER LOVER THAN SEE HIM IN HANDS
OF MOB

Colored Citizens Come To Woman's Rescue Following Her Release By Police

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26.—Edna Smith, 23, alias Edna Lynch, attractive white girl from New York, has returned there after serving a jail term in Portsmouth as an aftermath of her arrest in that city because she was living in a colored home as the wife of 30-year-old Fred Smith, it was learned this week. Smith, also a former resident of New York state, was arrested and given a jail sentence. He is now in New York also.

The pair were released by Portsmouth authorities on orders from the Department of Justice in Washington, which said the Federal courts had no charge against them. Subsequent to their conviction in Portsmouth police court, they were remanded to jail in default of \$50 fines and ordered held for the Federal grand jury, Smith on charges of white slavery, and the girl as a material witness.

Smith came to Virginia some months ago and was later joined by Miss Lynch, according to the couple. She said she followed him here because she loved him. After staying with a colored family for almost six months, they were arrested on August 25 and sent to jail, where they remained for fifty days awaiting the action of the Federal grand jury. When Federal authorities refused to take action against them their release followed on October 28.

The girl left Portsmouth on a bus Friday night, with a ticket for Albany, New York, purchased with money given her by some of the city's colored citizens.

Amalgamation - 1932

One Drop of Blood Doesn't Make A Negro Down in Cuba

Seventy Per Cent of Cubans Have Some Colored Blood, but
According to West Indian Standards they are

Known as "White."

PARIS. While 70 per cent of the population of Cuba have colored blood in their veins they are nevertheless classified as white, a practice far removed from American standards which insist that one drop of colored blood makes an individual a Negro.

This interesting contrast is made by Miss Margaret Rose Martin in an article, "The Negro in Cuba," appearing in the current issue of The Revue of the Black World. Statistics give the Cuban population as 70 per cent white and 30 per cent colored, but the former group consists of those who, on casual observance, appear to be white.

Don't Examine Hair, Lips

Cubans do not bother to make microscopic examinations of the hair, blood, eyes, lips and nails in order to determine the race to which an individual belongs. Cuba is too recently removed from her war for independence, in which colored men played leading roles, to begin excluding them from their rightful share in government, even if she so desired.

Says Miss Martin:

"A colored man sits in the President's cabinet. Formerly there were colored men in the Senate, a colored man was once president of the Senate; there are a number of colored representatives, judges, chiefs of police, army officials and others high in political circles. Colored men in Cuba are ungrudgingly accorded the respect and recognition to which their rank and position entitle them.

Don't Inter-Marry

"Here, white mothers and colored mothers fondle one another's babies; white and colored children play together, go to school together, grow up together, go in business together, but strangely enough, with all of this 'togetherness,' there is almost no marriage between distinctly white and distinctly negroid types. I say 'strangely enough' yet it is not at all strange, but simply proof of the perfection of natural law.

"The Cuban white man seems to reason that since white blood is so 'superior' one drop or even as much as 50 per cent of 'inferior' blood has not the power to degenerate to the level of the beast, one upon whom he has bestowed the honor of parentage.

Not Stared at

"At affairs of state, where a colored man's position would entitle him to be present, he and members of his family go and dance and dine and enjoy themselves just the same as the other guests without being stared at like

circus freaks, insulted, or causing a nation-wide upheaval. But with all the intimacy of Cubans in ordinary human contacts, in formal society they are separate and distinct."

Miss Martin, citing the incentive provided by having a proud ancestry, says that the Cuban Negro has a background of which to be proud, but not upon which to lean. Through much bitter disillusionment, she believes, he will learn, as his American brother has already learned, that true liberty, freedom, and peace are not bequests but conquests.

Recalls Visit of Whites

The writer recalls the visit, two or three years ago, of a delegation of white cotton growers from the most rabid anti-Negro sections of the United States, during which they were the guests, officially and socially, of the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, who, at that time, was a colored man. Describing the visit, she says: "The Cuban periodicals carried many pictures of them shaking his hand and lunching with him. I do not know what apology they made to the folks back home, especially those with political aspirations, but so far as could be learned, they behaved themselves in Cuba perfectly sanely and courteously.

Can't Organize

"Some time ago, a colored senator succeeded in having a law passed prohibiting forever the segregation of either group for any purpose. This sounds good at first, but it has so tied the hands of the colored people that they can never organize for any purpose whatsoever pertaining solely to colored people. So the Cuban Negro must accept discrimination and segregation without organized protest. Things do not look so bright for the Negro in Cuba at present; he has almost reached the end, but we who have already traversed the path, know that it will prove just the beginning."